THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 18 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ITALY.

Speech of the Pope.

The following is the text of the entire speech delivered by the Pope to the deputies of 100 Italian cities:—

"There upon that pile stands the angel who subdued the demons. He holds a sword returned to its scabbard, and, in like manner, I announce this day the termination of the pestilence. (The allusion is to a tradition that on the cessation of the plague, in the time of Gregory the Great, the angel sheathed his sword.) Now, again, methinks I see him return the sword to its scabbard, as if in the act of obeying the Divine decrees, for to-day commences an era of mercy. At the beginning of this century, on this very day, one of my predecessors was dethroned and compelled to fly into exile, pursued by those same enemies who now, under the pretense of aggrandizing their country, would root out of our hearts our holy faith. On this same day (for it began with their earliest breath) liberating forces enter this Holy City to disperse the enemies of God and His Church, who in this city, the centre of the Catholic Faith, wished to destroy the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Of ill-omen to Rome has this day been called. I say that the hour of its triumph has begun. Men have said that I hate Italy. No, I do not hate her. I have loved her always, and have blessed her; I have longed for her prosperity, and God knows how I pray for her. Let us pray for this, I must at present call it, unhappy nation. That is not unity which is founded on egotism; that unity is not blessed which destroys charity and justice, which tramples under foot the rights of all—of the ministers of God, and of good Christians. They have all for their enemies; all stand in array against them; for they have as their enemy God Himself. The hour has dawned, our triumph cannot fail, and if it be delayed, let us suffer in peace the indictions of Divine justice. I am moved by this demonstration of affection—by the sentiments which you have expressed to me in your own name, and in the names of the hundred cities of Italy, and I declare to you all my gratitude, my tenderness. I bless those who have presented me this offering, and their families. I bless you and your families with a special benediction, and if any one of them has wandered—if a father, a son, or a brother, deceived by fallacious ideas, has wandered into the path of error, let this benediction cause him to return to the straight path. May this benediction accompany you everywhere; may it follow you on your return to your homes; may it accompany you even to your last day. If during your lives you find yourselves abandoned by all, this benediction will never forsake you. I bless this classic land, fruitful mother of so many saints, which has given to the Church and to heaven so many heroes of sanctity and justice. I pray to God to preserve her in her ancient faith, which forms her greatest glory. Again I bless you and your families, and be this benediction a pledge to you of every prosperity. I impart it to you in the name of God, that we may reach that blessed eternity in which we shall praise and thank God. Farewell for ever and ever. *Pax et Benedictio*," etc.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

No European Intervention.

From the London Owl.

No European intervention will take place in consequence of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. In the first moment of horror and anger it was proposed, both at Paris and Vienna, to take some immediate steps by way of reprisals; but reflection has shown that such a course would be politically unadvisable, as practically it would be useless.

M. Thiers' Speech in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 9.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative body the Mexican question was discussed. M. Thiers said:—

"The Mexican expedition has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America. Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude towards the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition was approved by no one in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a prince with irresponsible ministers, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a prince governing with responsible ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and can, if necessary, lean upon a representative assembly which is able to oppose the ministers, both, however, dependent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy towards which we must advance as speedily as possible in the int of the government and the country."

Perfect silence prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. Granier de Cassagnac defended the Mexican expedition.

M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican republic and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the Government. The French troops ought to have brought back Maximilian, and thus have saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. (Noisy interruptions.)

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words of M. Favre.

The British Premier on Maximilian's Execution.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 9th instant, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe said—Seeing the noble Earl at the head of the Government in his place, I wish to put to him a question of which I have given him private notice. I wish to ask my noble friend whether he or the Government have received any official account of the Emperor Maximilian's death, and whether, upon receiving such account, it may be the intention of the Government to move this House to take any notice of the event, or to condole with her Majesty in circumstances attended with great affliction?

The Earl of Derby—I received from my noble friend, within the last half hour, an intimation that he wished to ask me two questions. With regard to the first question, I have to state that I received within the last two hours a telegram from Paris which, unhappily, leaves it no longer a matter of doubt what the fate of Maximilian has been. This despatch has been received this day from Mr. Fane, at Paris, and is dated at half-past one. It is as follows:—

FROM MR. FANE.

PARIS, July 9—d. 1·30 P. M.; r., 3·30 P. M.—Monsieur has just received a letter from the French Minister at Mexico, dated 2[?]th June. It reports that the Emperor Maximilian was shot on the 19th, in spite of every effort made to save him; the tone of the victorious party was defiant toward all foreign powers, including the United States; they refused to give up the Emperor's body; the French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but although hitherto unmolested, he thought he might be detained as a hostage for the surrender of General Almonte.

My lords, I must say that I share in the feelings of all your lordships (cheers) at this most unnecessary, most cruel, and most barbarous murder, which must excite horror in every civilized country. (Cheers.) It is a murder purely gratuitous, and, so far from producing any beneficial effect, can only add to the miseries of which that unhappy country has been for so many years the subject, and I fear it is only too probable that it will have to sustain similar miseries for many years to come. I hope my noble friend will excuse me at the present moment for declining to give any opinion as to whether your lordships will be invited to express your feelings on the subject by any public act.

Viscount Stradford de Redcliffe said that, as a member of that House, he begged to state that he would bring forward some resolution on the subject in case her Majesty's Government did not think that sufficient reasons existed for inviting an expression of opinion from the House with regard to the matter.

Action of the Austrian Reichsrath.

At the commencement of the sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the 5th inst., the President, Dr. Giskra, rose and said:—

The news of yesterday has destroyed our last hope that the grievous apprehensions we have labored under for some time past, might not be turned into a deplorable certainty. By an act of barbarity and cruelty, the life of a noble Prince of our reigning House has been taken, as, with admirable constancy, surrounded by a small band of faithful followers, he upheld the idea by which he was animated, and for which he fought with antique heroism, until an act of odious treachery delivered him unarmed into the hands of bloodthirsty enemies. While all Europe turns away in abhorrence from that act of barbarism, a still deeper pain must pierce the breast of us Austrians at the result of that deed of violence. We share with our imperial master, with his illustrious parents, and with the other members of the imperial house, the sorrow that fills them as this fresh blow of fate after death has so recently removed another noble being from among them. You, too, gentlemen, will, I am certain, desire to give a solemn expression to your emotion, and I propose that a deputation from this House should, with the permission of his Majesty the Emperor, wait upon and convey to him as the head of our illustrious reigning family; the expression of our most profound and respectful sorrow and sympathy.

The members, who had all risen from their seats while the President was speaking, unanimously assented to his proposal.

Imperial Decree to the Austrian Navy Relating to Maximilian's Death.

From the Gazette de Vienne, July 4.

We have received for publication the following decree:—

As a mark of gratitude and respect for the eminent services rendered by my august brother, his late Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, in aiding the development of the Austrian navy, whose superiority has been established by the achievement of many brilliant results, I hereby decree that the Austrian navy celebrate aboard its vessels a solemn mass for the dead, accompanied by the usual mourning salutes, and that for seven weeks the flag at the topmast be shrouded in crape.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Salzbourg, July 3, 1867.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Body to be Delivered up to the Austrian Legation—It is Expected at New Orleans about August 1—Foreign Consuls not Molested in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Late advices from Vera Cruz state that the body of Maximilian will be delivered to the Austrian Legation.

The remains of the ex-Emperor are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and will be put on board the Austrian steam frigate Elizabeth, which is due here about the 1st of August.

There is no truth in the report that the foreign Consuls have been molested in Mexico.

Secretary Seward's Policy on the Mexican Question—Non-Intercourse.

I learn to-night that it is the policy of Mr. Seward not to send any Minister to Mexico to represent our Government for the present, and to leave Juarez and his colleagues severely alone to work out their own destiny. The object of this is said to be a sort of retaliatory measure against the Mexicans for their unceremonious rejection of Mr. Seward's petition for the life of Maximilian. This is indirectly doing the same thing as the European Governments, which have resolved to withdraw their ambassadors from Mexico. Mr. Seward hopes by this means to bring the exultant and boastful chieftains of the Liberal party to their senses, by giving them an opportunity to find out their dependence on the United States, and their inability to protect themselves without the moral support of this Government.

The name of General McClernand, of Illinois, for Minister, was sent to the Senate as a barren compliment, the assurance being that he would not be confirmed. He was backed by Representative Marshall, of Illinois, but had not the support of the Senators from his own State, and therefore could not be confirmed in any event. Besides, his tilt with General Grant about the Vicksburg affair made him unpopular with the radical element, a fact which in itself would leave no chance for his confirmation. As for Otterbourg, he was never seriously contemplated, the President having refused, even against Mr. Seward's endorsement, to saddle himself with the weight of sending in the name of that illustrious diplomat for confirmation. When Congress reassembles it is probable that the name of Mr. Nugent will be sent in, and probably confirmed. Until then the country will go unrepresented, as there is no Secretary of Legation, even in Mexico, who can act as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of a regular Minister.

There is an idea here that Mexico will be the object of European interference growing out of the Maximilian affair and the disappearance of the French Ambassador, supposed to have been assassinated. If the French Ambassador is not produced, and Maximilian's body not given up, it is supposed that Austria, France, and Prussia will open hostilities against Juarez & Company. In that event Mr. Seward will not interfere on behalf of the United States until the Mexicans discover that, after all, they cannot get along very well without our assistance. And will then only be given, it is said, on the condition of the sale of a large slice of Mexican territory to our Government.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Conclusion of a Council with the Crow Indians—The Sioux and Cheyennes at War with the Crows.

FORT PHILIP KEARNEY, D. T., July 7, via FORT LARAMIE July 20.—Judge Kinney, of the Special Indian Commission, has just concluded a highly satisfactory council with eighteen hundred Crow Indians, who visited him at this place. They are anxious to join in an expedition against the Sioux. While in council the Cheyennes ran off their horses. The Crows secured them, killing three Indians.

General Grant.

General Grant arrived in this city unattended from Washington shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded direct from the railroad depot to the Battery, and thence to Governor's Island, where he was received by General Wallen and staff. During the afternoon the distinguished visitor, accompanied by General Wallen, went on board the French war vessel Semiramis, at anchor in the harbor, and was greeted with a salute. After remaining a short time on board the vessel, a party composed of Generals Grant and Wallen and a number of French officers embarked on board a small steamer, and went on a short excursion up the East river.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Lopez, the wretched Mexican General who betrayed Maximilian for a sum of money, was, it appears, a member of the Legion of Honor of France. Some of the journals demand that he shall be degraded, and in so doing they apply insulting epithets to him.

—Jerome's medal to "the first gentleman of his class," at Princeton College, was not presented at the late examinations. The students unanimously disapproved of the award, no one wishing to be singled out as *the* gentleman of his class. A cap and bells would have been more comfortable than such a medal.

UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

All the States in the Field—The Battle of Ideas—Resolutions of the Union Republican Senators.

The Union Republican Congressional Committee, composed of one member appointed from each State having a Union representation in either House of Congress:—

Edwin D. Morgan, Senator from New York, Chairman.
Lot M. Morrill, Senator, Maine.
Jacob H. Ela, Representative, New Hampshire.
Worthington C. Smith, Representative, Vermont.
Oakes Ames, Representative, Massachusetts.
William Sprague, Senator, Rhode Island.
Orris S. Ferry, Senator, Connecticut.
George A. Halsey, Representative, New Jersey.
William D. Kelley, Representative, Pennsylvania.
Francis Thomas, Representative, Maryland.
James W. Nye, Senator, Nevada.
Joseph S. Fowler, Senator, Tennessee.
John M. Thayer, Senator, Nebraska.
Robert C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio.
Sidney Clark, Representative, Kansas.
John Coburn, Representative, Indiana.
John A. Logan, Representative, Illinois.
Joseph W. McClurg, Representative, Missouri.
Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan.
William B. Allison, Representative, Iowa.
Benjamin F. Hopkins, Representative, Wisconsin.
John Conness, Senator, California.
William Windom, Representative, Minnesota.
George H. Williams, Senator, Oregon.
Chester D. Hubbard, Representative, West Virginia.
John M. Broomall, Representative, Pennsylvania, for Delaware.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Robert C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio, Chairman.
John Conness, Senator, California.
Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan.
William D. Kelley, Representative, Pennsylvania.
John A. Logan, Representative, Illinois.
John M. Broomall, Representative, Pennsylvania.
Oakes Ames, Representative, Massachusetts.
THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary.
WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1867.—To Hon. ——, Sir:—The Union Republican Senators and members of the Fortieth Congress assembled on the evening of July 15, in the Hall of Representatives, to hear the report of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee with reference to the Southern reconstruction campaign.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the Republican Senators and Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, having listened with great interest to the statements of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and others of said committee, therefore pledge our personal efforts in our respective districts to the work of raising money for the use of said committee immediately upon our return to our constituents.

The Committee, therefore, in urging the importance of immediate and vigorous labor, desires to briefly recapitulate what has been done; the agencies and opportunities now at its command, and the necessities which require assistance. During the few months that have elapsed since the Reconstruction acts were passed, this Committee has been earnestly at work. For the first time opportunity offered for discussion in the South of the principles, purposes, and history of the Republican organization—the party of national progress, political justice, and territorial integrity. It was determined to inaugurate a vigorous and comprehensive agitation of questions connected with these subjects. This purpose has been as fairly carried out as the means at the disposal of the Committee would permit. The Committee has received but $18,250, mainly derived from the two Houses of Congress. There is now expected from various sources sums amounting in all to 4,500, which will about cancel obligations already incurred. With this small amount, the Committee has sent several hundred thousand suitable documents through the South. It has employed over seventy active and intelligent speakers and organizers, who have been at work in the unreconstructed States, and to a limited extent in Tennessee. Both white and colored men have been and are now employed. In addition to those directly controlled by the Committee, State Committees, and Union League Councils, with other auxiliaries, have been aided. Under this stimulus, in many localities, funds have been raised to defray the expenses of local agents, and much work accomplished.

The Committee has the names of twenty thousand loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. To about one-fourth of that number large packages are forwarded, so that it is in the way of immediate distribution of one hundred thousand or more copies of any document it desires to circulate. This list is being daily augmented. The Committee's correspondence is very extensive, hundreds of letters being received weekly from all parts of the South. From their contents a minute knowledge of the necessities of almost every Congressional district is readily attained. Of agents now in the field, some are at work in every State. A Republican organization exists in each State, the representatives of which are in constant correspondence with this Committee. Union League Councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to aid the organization, and as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort. Were ample means at the committee's disposal there would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large number of intelligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading matter and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to be so used. This committee cannot undertake the establishment or support of Republican newspapers, although that important agency demands attention. When the military bills became law, there were in the South but fifteen Republican journals, two only of which were dailies. There are now ninety, twenty of which are dailies. The speediest method of establishing a vigorous Republican press, without which no permanent success can be obtained, is to give the Republican party control of the State organizations. This object can be permanently secured, provided its importance is appreciated and corresponding efforts are made. The present campaign is but a continuation of the war. It has, however, assumed another shape. It is no longer the shock of armies, but the conflict of ideas. The thunder of guns no longer rends the sky or makes the earth tremble; but the results for which our best lives were given are still trembling in the balance. We contend for the principles for which we fought. We seek power, because we believe in our principles. They cannot control unless money, the sinews of any struggle, is used to aid those who work for that success. Shall we lose an empire from want of this material aid? Shall we, victorious in the field, be defeated at the ballot-box? It is not possible. The needs of the hour with those who desire to see the entire South, lately cursed with slavery and blasted by revolution, marching "to the music of the Union" in the solid column of Republican States, are active work, ample means, and unfaltering faith. Your Committee have faith and can work efficiently. Means only are lacking to carry each one of the unreconstructed States at the elections provided for by Congress. If adequate funds are furnished, the party can be so organized as to ensure the electoral vote of each regenerated State for the Presidential standard-bearer of our great party. The loyal people of the South are very poor; they are with us in every desire for success, but they need assistance, both of money for political organization, and of knowledge, for the best means of effecting it. Slavery crushed the white friends of the nation, as well as oppressed its colored allies. The Rebellion impoverished them as well as those who rebelled. Shall be let them again be sacrificed for want of means to send men to them or to enable them to help themselves? In the spirit of the foregoing resolution, we ask earnest and immediate work in obtaining funds. Pressing calls are constantly being made, to many of which we are wholly unable to respond. In view of the great objects for which we strive, we assure our friends that $100 now will accomplish far more than $10,000 will twelve months later.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of the Committee, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman,
JOHN CONNESS,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
JOHN M. BROOMALL,
OAKES AMES,
Executive Committee.
Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The New Postal Convention with Great Britain.

Official proclamation is made to-day of the new Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain, to take effect on October 1st. It provides for an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, as well for letters, newspapers, books, packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise originating in the United States and the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States, or through the United Kingdom.

There is also to be an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Bermuda, and between the United States and post office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, in St. Thomas, in Colon, and in San Juan Porto Rico. The postage to be accounted for in such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

Official Publication of the Reconstruction Act.

The new Supplemental Reconstruction act, and the joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to carry the laws on that subject into effect, are officially published, each signed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, with the statement that they were passed by the requisite two-thirds of each branch of Congress over the President's objections.

The Extension of Mail Steamship Service.

The following is the text of the joint resolution authorizing the extension of mail steamship service:—

That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to extend and improve the mail steamship service to Japan and China, authorized by the act of February 18, 1865, by establishing regular mail connections with such other seaports in China and Japan as will, in his judgment, promote the usefulness and efficiency of the mail service established by said act, provided that such extensions and improvements of the service are made without additional expense to the Government.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

The Guests—The Weather—an Excursion, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 22.—There are now over three thousand guests on the Island; the weather is delightful. The Marion Assembly, numbering eight hundred persons, arrived this morning from Philadelphia.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—The delegation from Wilmington, Delaware, charged with the presentation of a silver service to Mayor Ludlow, of Norfolk, and a silver trumpet to the United Fire Company, of Norfolk, having performed their pleasing duties, started for home this morning on board the steamer Lady of the Lake.

The United States District Court, Judge J. C. Underwood presiding, is in session at Norfolk. The case of W. H. Lingo *et al.* vs. British brig John Given, continued from the last term, is still under consideration. Additional evidence was heard to-day, but no decision was reached.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The names of Major James Totten and Major Roger Jones were published as having been rejected by the Senate for the office of Inspector-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This was incorrect, as these officers were confirmed. There was also an error in the case of Ward H. Lamon, nominated for Consul-General to Havana. He was not rejected, but the case was postponed.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The shingle mill and lumber yard of Mears & Bates, in this city, was burned last night. The loss is $30,000, with an insurance of $20,000.

THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE.

Registration in Nashville—Rations to the Destitute to Cease on August 1.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 21.—The registration for Davidson county, which includes the city of Nashville, was concluded yesterday. The number of whites enrolled is 1600, against 4400 blacks; a total of 6000, or about 500 less than the usual average vote before the war.

General Carlin has given notice that the issue of rations to destitutes blacks and whites by the Freedmen's Bureau will cease on August 1.

Letter from Senator Wilson to Governor Brownlow—A Startling Plot Discovered.

The Knoxville *Whig* publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1867:—The Hon. W. G. Brownlow—My Dear Sir:—I have just had a visit from a Mr. Roberts, who presented me letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped at Memphis, and while there had a conversation with a person named "Galloway," editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were 7000 negroes registered, but they did not intend to permit them to vote; that they would have 2000 whites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in attempting to vote; and that he (Galloway) should take two "Derringer" pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no truth in the story, I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, believe me, very truly yours, H. WILSON.

ALABAMA.

The Johnsonites Call a State Convention—Negroes Invited.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—General James H. Clanton, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Convention that appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention last year, has issued a call for a Convention of conservatives of Alabama, to meet in Montgomery on the 3d of September next. The colored people are invited to participate. The proposed Convention is warmly endorsed by the anti-reconstruction journals.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Appointment of Registration Boards—General Sickles Regulating a State Bank.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—General Sickles announces to-morrow the names of the registers appointed for various registration precincts in North and South Carolina, but fixes no time to commence registration, as the necessary instructions to the Boards will not be issued until the final action of Congress on the subject. Each Board consists of one colored and two white persons, residents of the precincts for which they are appointed.

The trustees of the old Charleston Savings Institution, holding the assets, have paid over, under military orders either to produce the money or be committed to Castle Pinckney, the amount of $2500 claimed by loyalists to have been deposited in that institution before the war.

—Parepa is to sing at Bowdoin College commencement—not "in verdure clad," we hope.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—August Bean, Trustee, versus The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company of New York, Gustavus Paul, Agent.—This was an action on a policy of insurance against fire upon a house and barn in Bucks county. The house had been burned some six months before, and the loss on it adjusted and paid. This action was for the loss of the barn. There was not much evidence before the jury to justify the idea of any fraudulent overvaluation, or any complicity by plaintiff in the fire, which was very evidently the work of an incendiary. In that respect the verdict of the jury was perfectly right. There was a defect of evidence of compliance with the conditions of the policy—Firstly, in not giving written notice; secondly, in not furnishing the statements, affidavits, and other preliminary proofs required.

Whether there had been a waiver by the defendants of compliance with those conditions was submitted also to the jury, reserving the question whether there was any evidence of such a waiver. The only testimony which bore upon this point showed that upon receiving a verbal notice from the insured, the Company had sent an agent to the spot, who made a personal investigation of the circumstances, examined a builder who had constructed it, and the books of parties in the neighborhood who had furnished materials. This agent was himself examined on the part of the defendants, and stated that he had told the party interested that he must send his proofs to the Company; it would have been more satisfactory if he had explained to this person—who was an unlettered German—what he meant, and refered him to the "printed conditions." This witness was contradicted by others, and the jury may have discredited him, and upon this reserved point we must assume that they did. We are presented, therefore, by the plaintiff with the case of the appointment of an agent by the defendants, and an investigation by him, and upon the authorities, we are compelled to say that this does not amount to a waiver of preliminary proofs. In Trask vs. Insurance Company, 5 C. 195, it was held that where the by-laws of a Mutual Insurance Company required immediate notice of loss to be given to the Company, that a notice eleven days after the fire occurred was too late, and that the fact that an Agent of the Company afterwards made examinations respecting the loss was not a waiver. In Lycoming County Insurance Company vs. Updegraff, 4 Wright, 313, the circumstances that the President of the Company had made an examination of the books of the plaintiff was not allowed to be any evidence of a waiver. It is true that there were other circumstances which went to negative the waiver, but the decision below was reversed because the question had been submitted to the jury. Had it been shown that upon demand of payment the defendants had put their refusal upon their grounds—the grounds which were taken at the trial—it might have been different, but there was no evidence to that effect. The Company have a right to require the fulfilment of the printed terms, which form an important part of the contract, and are conditions precedent to any right of action by the insured. They may institute an investigation into the circumstances of the loss, for the very purpose of ascertaining whether it is a case in which they ought morally to waive the conditions, and perhaps if they had been perfectly satisfied, as the jury were, of the honesty of the plaintiff's claim, they ought not to have insisted on this objection in the present instance; but that is a matter which is entirely within the forum of conscience. We may regret that the plaintiff has, by his ignorance or neglect, lost his indemnity, for which he had paid his premium, but we are bound to see that justice is administered according to law.

Rule discharged, and judgment for defendant on the reserved point.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney.—Joseph Bierly was charged with assault and battery upon Rosanna McKinny. The prosecutrix testified that she took some children one day to Mount Moriah Cemetery, and while she was there she saw the defendant riding a horse about over the graves. She told him not to run over the little children that were playing there, and he turned his head and chased her. A gentleman soon came up to her relief, and arrested the defendant. An assault being an attempt to commit violence upon a person, and battery being the actual commission of violence, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault.

Edward McStinger was charged with assault and battery upon Anna Wolman. Mrs. Wolman testified that one evening about three weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Ninth and Poplar streets, she saw the defendant and some other boys coming towards her; she feared no harm at the time and started on, but as soon as the boys came up to her they threw lime in her face, injuring her very much; she did not see the defendant throw the lime, but saw him with the other boys.

The defense produced testimony to prove that the defendant had nothing to do whatever with this outrage, he not being there at the time, and that what other boys threw at the lady was flour, not lime. Verdict not guilty.

John McCulla was acquitted of a charge of selling diseased flesh, knowing the same to be diseased and unwholesome. The bill was submitted without evidence. The District Attorney said to the jury that it was an indictable offense to sell and expose for sale diseased flesh to be eaten; but that in this case the evidence could not make out a case within the meaning of the statute, since the hogs, the flesh in question, were sold alive, and the law was only in reference to the flesh of animals dead.

John Schickle was charged with assault and battery upon Louis Bran. The evidence was that the defendant and prosecutor engaged in a quarrel about the right each one had to a swing at a beer-garden, and the prosecutor himself assaulted the defendant. The defendant endeavored to strike the prosecutor, after being struck himself, but was prevented by the bystanders. Verdict not guilty.

John and Bridget Glavin were charged with assault and battery upon John S. McBride and Policeman Samuel Tucker.

McBride testified that he went to the house in the rear of No. 1321 Lancaster street, with a warrant for the arrest of the father of the defendants; as soon as he entered the house, Mr. Glavin, for whom he had the warrant, ran up stairs; he started after him, and the defendants, the son and daughter, seized him, and struck him in order to prevent him from going up.

Samuel Tucker, a policeman, testified that he went there to assist McBride, and was also attacked by the defendants.

The defense alleged that a most brutal attack was made upon the defendants by the officers, Policeman Tucker striking the poor girl on the head with a billy, and also breaking one of her ribs with the same weapon. The policeman declined to answer, upon the ground of self-crimination, when asked if these things were true. The father of the defendants was their only witness; and upon his testimony alone, without argument by counsel, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 22, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand; 10-40s sold at 102¼, a slight advance; 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¾@108 for June and August 7·30s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for 1862 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s, and 111¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾@100, and the old at 95½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52¾@52 81-100, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 59, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28, no change. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½; 105 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 141½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 109 for Northern Liberties; 104 for Southwark; 109 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 63 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal preferred sold at 118¾; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 44 for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 139¾; 12 M., 139¾; 1 P. M., 139¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money, as usual on Saturday, was extremely easy, and at 5 per cent. large amounts could not be placed, and as low as 3 per cent. was accepted to good houses. The rate is 4@6 per cent. with but little doing at the latter figure."

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday evening says:—

"Money is still monotonously moving around in a circle of easy grooves, and continues in wasteful, if not in ridiculous excess. The stereotyped subject has become so trite that the sober and quiet commodity itself would be somewhat paradoxically relieved by being a little tight. A slightly adverse change in the condition of the finances just now would, therefore, be welcomed for the sake of variety. Loans of the first class, made returnable on demand or after brief notice, were freely obtained to-day at the banks and in the outside sources of supply at the low interest rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with a few exceptions at 6; but more was exacted and submitted to on weak and miscellaneous mixtures of fluctuating collaterals. Negotiations of prime commercial paper were effected at 6 and 7."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s..cp...c.	102¼	$2000 Sch N 6s '82....c.	73½
$200 City 6s, New.......	99½	$1000 W Jer R 6s.........	86
$900 do. New..ls.	100	25 sh Ches & Wal.....	45
$1000 C & A 6s, '83....s5.	92	2 sh Leh V R............	59
$400 do...'89........	95	100 sh Ocean Oil.........	5¾
$1000 Pa cp 5s..............	95½	90 sh Penna R...........	52¾
$1000 do..............	95¼	10 do................	57¾
$2000 Read 6s '70......ls.	96¼	100 sh Phil & Erie.......	28½
$1000 do..............	96½	100 sh Read R...........	52¾
$1000 do..............	96¾	100 do....s10wn.	52¾
$2000 do..............	96½	100 do.........b5.	52·81

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111¾@111¼; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@108; do., June, 107½@107¾; do., July, 107½@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¾@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¾@115; Gold, 139¾@139¾. Silver, 132@133½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@111¾; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¾@108¼; do., 2d series, 107½@107¾; 3d series, 107½@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 22.—Trade in Flour continues remarkably dull, but prices remain without change. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·25 for superfine; $8·75@9·25 for extras; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10·50@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@15·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8·50@9, an advance. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, and prices are lower. Sales of 600 bushels new Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·60, and 500 bushels California at $3·05@3·10. Rye ranges from $1·60@1·65. Corn is quiet and firmer. Sales of yellow at $1·14@1·15; 1500 bushels Western do. at $1·14, and 2600 bushels do. mixed at $1·11@1·12. Oats are higher. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 87½@90c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Bark—The supply is light and the demand moderate. No. 1 Quercitron sells at $42 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30c. ₱ gall., in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JULY 22.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week at about former rates. 1600 head arrived and sold at from 17@18c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good, and 11@13c ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

114 head Owen Smith, Western, 16½@18.
83 " Jones McClese, Chester co., 8¼@9¼, gross.
112 " P. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10, gross.
90 " J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 16½@18.
98 " Jas. McFillen, Chester co., 9@10, gross.
38 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
119 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 16½@18.
121 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 8½@10¼, gross.
130 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18.
132 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@10, gross.
30 " H. Chain, Penna., 8@8¾, gross.
65 " L. Frank, Western, 15@18.
10 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
48 " Chandler & Alexander, Western, 8½@9½, gross.

Cows were in fair demand; 150 head sold at $45@65 for springers, and $60@80 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were unchanged; 5000 head arrived and sold at from 5@6½c. ₱ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were firmly held; 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $10@10·25 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JULY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..................71|11 A. M..................81|2 P. M.................. 86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Victoria, Hoepner, Cork or Falmouth, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque E. Stevens, Crouchen Portland, Hammett & Neill.
Brig Winfield, Osgood, Matanzas, Workman & Co.
Brig Venus, Espy, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig G. Meredith, Ayres, Gibraltar, for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, Fall River, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Bliss, Hudson, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Preibrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauliy, Dorman, 20 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Ella, Montgomery, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr James Davis, Clough, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, 5 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr James Bliss, Hudson, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 20—6 A. M.—Barque White Wing, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, went to sea yesterday morning.

Ship British Queen, for Quebec; brigs Gen. Banks, for Providence; Executive, for Bangor; J. Means, for Boston; schrs R. J. Mercer and M. Kinnie, for Providence; A. H. Brown, from Fall River; Lamartine, for New Bedford; Adelaide, for Somerset; Carroll, for Portsmouth; A. S. Simpson, for Virginia; M. Perrin, Perrin, for Edgartown, all from Philadelphia, and Paugussett, from Alexandria for New Haven, detained at the Breakwater yesterday by NE. wind, went to sea this morning.

Schrs Honest Abe, W. A. Crocker, Flight, Defiance, Leonessa, Mabel Hall, and J. T. Price, with stone for the Delaware Breakwater, are in the harbor.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 15th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 18th instant.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, was seen 17th inst., off Cape Hatteras.
Barque Imperador, Kerlin, hence, via Richmond, at Rio Janeiro 19th ult.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 28th ult.
Brig A. West, Paon, hence, at Antwerp 8th inst.
Brig Eolus, Seabrook, hence, at Queenstown 11th instant.
Schr W. Gillum, Scoville, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Orozimo, Bagley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfast 16th inst.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, hence, at Salem 19th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports to-day the following vessels at Cape Henry, bound to Baltimore:—Barques Chanticleer, from Nevassa, with guano; Orpheus, from Philadelphia; and schr Amanda, from West Indies.

The steamer George Appold arrived here from Norfolk this afternoon.

Arrived at Norfolk—Schr Albert and sloop Octorora, from Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool.
Steamship Edinburgh, Bridgman, from Liverpool.
Steamship Minnesota, Harris, from Liverpool.
Steamship Ocean Queen, Conover, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, from New Orleans.
Ship E. Norton, Nickels, from San Francisco.
Ship Progress, Woodward, from Liverpool.
Ship Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, from London.
Barque H. L. Routh, Robinson, from Glasgow.
Barque Garibaldi, Eldridge, from Rotterdam.
Barque Christiana, Lange, from Leghorn.
Barque Brazileira, Wessels, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Clara, Morgan, from Rio Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Movement Against Rome.

From the Tribune.

For several months the city of Rome has been the cynosure of a large portion of the Christian world; for, complying with the invitation of the head of their Church, the Roman Catholic Bishops from every country of America and Europe, and from many parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, have been journeying towards the Eternal City, there to constitute the largest Episcopal Convention the world has ever seen, to listen to a solemn allocution from the Pope on the condition of the Church, and, in return, to give expression to the sentiments animating themselves and the priests and the laity of their dioceses. We have already laid before our readers a full and graphic account of the solemnities in Rome, and the text of the Papal allocution. On Saturday we published the most important portion of the address of the Bishops to the Pope, and a complete list of the Cardinals, Patriarchs, and Archbishops who were present at the Convention, as well as a list of the Bishops from the United States. Though most of the names of these dignitaries, as well as of the names of their sees, are unknown to the majority of our readers, the list cannot fail to be scanned with interest. It is certainly a grand and unique assembly, this meeting of Bishops from the American republics and European monarchies, from countries exclusively Roman Catholic, and countries predominantly Protestant, such as the United States, England, Holland, and Switzerland, from the Mohammedan countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the vast pagan empires of Asia, embracing also, beside the prevailing Latin rite, all the various Eastern rites, as Greeks, Melchites, Ruthenians, Syrians, Chaldeans, Maronites, Armenians, and Copts. No similar ecclesiastical demonstration of our age has been more calculated to awaken the interest of all Catholics and the curiosity of other religious denominations. And, to add to the interest of the meeting, the Pope has officially declared his intention to convoke soon an œcumenical council, which, in a time when the relation between Church and State in Europe is undergoing a radical change, and the temporal power of the Papacy is threatened with destruction, cannot but be regarded as an event of grave and universal importance.

While the Romeward journey of the Bishops has come to an end, and most of the prelates have left the capital of the Church in order to return to their dioceses, we learn by cable despatches of the beginning of a quite different "On to Rome" movement. While the Bishops, in their address to the Pope, again give an emphatic support to the maintenance of the temporal power, Garibaldi, in a speech made at Pistoja, has proclaimed that the time for the liberation of Rome from the rule of the Pope has arrived. A despatch from London even asserts that, according to telegrams received from Florence, an engagement has already taken place near Vicenza, between the Garibaldians and the Italian troops. The movement does not seem quite unexpected. Several weeks ago Garibaldi publicly announced that a new movement against Rome would be made after the Episcopal Convention. The Roman Government seems to have been fully informed of the project, and is even reported to have entered into diplomatic negotiations with the French Government, in order to obtain new securities for the continuance of the temporal power. This seems to indicate that a real movement of the Garibaldians against Rome is looked upon in Europe as a serious affair. As all the elections since the establishment of the kingdom of Italy have shown, the party of action, which is unanimous in its desire to annex Rome, if necessary by force of arms, constitutes a considerable portion of the Italian people. The desire for annexation, as repeated declarations of the Chamber of Deputies prove, is even shared by a very large portion of the National Liberal party, which generally supports the policy of the Government. Nevertheless, as regards the ultimate prospects of the new Garibaldian movement, we do not believe that its chances of success are any better than the movement a few years ago which ended so fatally at Aspromonte. Now, and then, the Italian Government will use the whole military force of the country to suppress the movement, and there are no reasons to believe that the participation of the people at large in this movement will be any more general than it was in 1862. Should, contrary to expectation, the power of the Italian Government fail to check the movement, a word will suffice to obtain the aid of France, which in Italy stands in no fear of being ordered out of the country by another United States. The Garibaldians, as the revolutionary party in many other countries of Europe, are apt to overestimate their own strength. They regard more their own enthusiasm than the condition of their resources; and whatever may be the sympathy of the progressive party of foreign countries with their aim, it will be of little use to them when they have to grapple with powerful and regular armies.

Mr. McCulloch, the Treasury Frauds, and Congress.

From the Herald.

There is a great deal of commotion in Washington just now about the frauds on the Treasury in the Internal Revenue Department. It is suppressed as much as possible by the friends of Mr. McCulloch, by the fraudulent distillers' influence in Congress, and by those interested in shielding the guilty internal revenue officials; but the frauds are so flagrant and gigantic that the facts relating to them cannot be smothered. The subject is of so much importance, and so replete with startling revelations, that with all the efforts to pass it over or make the best of it the truth will appear. This was seen in the proceedings of Congress on Thursday. So sensitive was the House of Representatives on the subject that a little spark created a great blaze. The violent language used, and the whole spirit of the debate, showed the intense interest and deep feeling among the members of that body. Mr. Schenck, in speaking of the delinquent internal revenue officers and the Metropolitan Board of Investigation, said that the Secretary of the Treasury kept his "brood of rascals in office, and then appointed a committee to watch them," while other members attempted to defend Mr. McCulloch, without denying, however, the enormous frauds committed under his administration of the Treasury.

But with all this commotion it is evident that Congress has neither the knowledge nor capacity to grasp and deal with the subject. The manner in which it was brought up shows the ignorance and incompetency of members. The question raised was simply as to the power and right of the Secretary to appoint the Metropolitan Board of Revenue. This was a very small affair in comparison with the greater question of the frauds themselves, of the parties responsible for them, and the remedy to be applied. It is a rule of mathematics that the lesser is swallowed up by the greater; but these Congressmen do not think so; they wrangle over a trifling matter of authority in appointing a commission to investigate the frauds, while these monstrous frauds, the causes of them, and a remedy against them, they leave untouched. The Board is well enough, and we think the creation of it is about the best official act Mr. McCulloch ever performed. It is composed of the right sort of men, and may render valuable service to the country. Why could not Mr. Schenck find something more important and more to the point in exposing the mismanagement of the Treasury Department, which has led to these stupendous losses to the Government? As to investigating the frauds, Mr. McCulloch is doing right, provided the investigations be thorough and honest; but the country wants to know how far he is responsible for them, or who is responsible.

Mr. Schenck, however, was not the only member who failed to see his duty or the important point in this matter of frauds on the revenue. Mr. Ingersoll entered into a defense of the Secretary on the single point of the authority to appoint the Board of Investigation. He abused New York well for its frauds on the revenue, but said nothing about the six hundred barrels of contraband whisky that were hauled out of a cave in his Congressional district. We would not presume to say Mr. Ingersoll had any knowledge of this fraud upon the revenue of his district; but we must say it appears strange that members of Congress can find any reason for defending an officer of the Government who has, through neglect of duty lost, to the Treasury, hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Kelley could see nothing more important in the matter than the spoils of office. He dwelt entirely upon the mere question of what partisans were or were not appointed to office. All his anger was vented on this question. Mr. Allison, Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. Barnes and others, who participated in the debate, saw nothing of more consequence than the offices or the right of the Secretary to institute a commission of inquiry. This imbecility and want of comprehension of the important question at issue on the part of Congress is lamentable. It shows plainly the incapacity of that body to comprehend and deal with matters of great public interest. We hardly know how to designate its ignorance and incompetency. Had it admitted P. T. Barnum to a seat in face of his clear defeat by the people of Connecticut, we might call it the Barnum Congress or the Humbug Congress; but, looking at its conduct about the revenue frauds, we may properly call it the Whisky Congress.

All this twaddle about small matters or indifferent questions amounts to nothing. The frauds, the cause of them, and the responsibility for them are the proper subjects of inquiry. Mr. McCulloch may try to lay the blame on Congress or his subordinates; but the truth is, he is the responsible party. As Secretary of the Treasury, it was his duty to see that the revenue was collected and frauds prevented. It is nonsense talking about the tax being so high that it cannot be collected. The excise tax on spirits in England is higher than it is with us, is above two dollars and fifty cents in gold, equal to about three dollars and fifty cents in currency, and yet it is collected there. Why not here? There is no reason in the world why it could not if the head of the Treasury did his duty. If the Treasury continues to be mismanaged in this manner, and Congress should show no more ability to correct the evil, we may look for national bankruptcy and a repudiation of the national debt. We shall see the extraordinary anomaly of a prosperous country in industry and commerce with an empty Treasury, an embarrassed Government, and a repudiated debt. Such is the prospect before us unless a radical change be made in the management of our national finances.

The New Revolution in England.

From the Times.

We do not suppose that many of our readers here had the patience to follow closely the progress of the Reform bill in the British Parliament. It has had a hard struggle for existence, and down to the date to which the last newspapers reach, it was still beating about against contrary winds in the House of Commons. But we learn by the Cable that it has since safely arrived in the House of Lords, where (the conservative peers being tolerably compact under Lord Derby) it is likely to encounter no formidable opposition. Mr. Disraeli has performed wonders, as all admit, and Mr. Gladstone stands lower in the public estimation than ever he did. He systematically opposed the Government bill, mainly because it was too liberal, and opened the door of the franchise too wide. He has been defeated in every movement, and has invariably exhibited the worst possible temper under defeat. But no one could have anticipated that the session of 1867 would witness the apotheosis of Mr. Disraeli and the abasement of Mr. Gladstone.

The Reform bill is by far the most serious measure, as regards its direct action upon the working of the Constitution, ever adopted by Parliament. Changes as great have been made, but never by the hands of the representatives of the people. No one pretends to be able to explain what will be the precise and full effect of this bill, but that it revolutionizes the electoral system in England is palpable to all. It gives a vote to every man who rents a house, no matter what its value—it may be £5 or any lesser sum a year—provided he pays his rates. Mr. Gladstone never proposed to bring the amount below £6, and he would rather have confined it to £7. Mr. Bright himself has not ventured to ask so much as household suffrage. In fact, Mr. Disraeli has deliberately overshot the mark of the extremest radical, and taken all the arrows out of their quivers to prevent them shooting again. The Liberal party has completely lost its bearings. It will take the whole recess to enable them to understand properly what has taken place, and by this time next year they will probably have decided what is best to do next. "There is scarcely, "complains the *Saturday Review*, in dolorous strains, "any political opinion held so steadfastly in England that we cannot now easily conceive it fading away, and there is no man of anything like real intellectual force whose career we can anticipate." It is a thorough *bouleversement* which has taken place among all sections of political parties, and we cannot help sympathizing with the original proprietors of the Reform question, who have had the bread snatched out of their mouths by the adroit hand of the arch deceiver, Vivian Grey.

But what will be the ultimate result of these organic changes upon the English political system? That it must be vast beyond all precedent no one can doubt, and there are not a few who believe that it will be fraught with evil. When we consider the number of vested interests at stake, and the existence of a large pauper and unthrifty population, such as we have no knowledge of here, it is impossible not to perceive that these fears may be better grounded than the Conservative party imagine. To let every industrious and every honest man exercise a fair share of political power cannot be a mistake. There is no danger in doing right, least of all in doing right to those who have been wronged. But in the densely populated countries of Europe there are large classes who live by their wits, who will not work, who deliberately make a trade of begging or stealing. Let any one read that very curious book, "London Labor and the London Poor," and judge for himself whether the persons therein described are fit to govern for others. The sweeping extension of the franchise now to take place in England is therefore undeniably a bold experiment. According to republican ideas, it must prove a healthy change; but we have to take fairly into account the different conditions which exist in an old country like England. When we find Liberals like Mr. Gladstone shrinking back from household suffrage, and even Mr. Bright crying out that it is enough, we may well ponder the grave and eloquent warnings which Mr. Lowe has urged upon the heedless ears of the House of Commons.

Mr. Lowe's latest device to counterbalance the effects of the Reform bill is the same as that which Mr. Buckalew recently recommended to the Senate—namely, the adoption of the cumulative vote. We need not remind our readers that Mr. J. S. Mill is the earnest advocate of this scheme, or that the judgment of practical politicians has hitherto been decidedly against it. It is a design to secure to minorities their due share of representation, and it derives great weight from the fact that so able a man as Mr. Lowe has taken it up, and that no fewer than 173 members of the House of Commons voted for it the very first time it was proposed. But neither this expedient nor any other will answer the purpose which Mr. Lowe has at heart. The progress of the democratic principle is steady and resistless. The Ministry have yielded much, but the cry will still be "give! give!" and the classes which demand concessions have been armed with the power to insist upon them. See the terms in which the candidates for Parliament now address the electors! They are for surrendering everything to the triumphant "working classes." They go, as it were, with a bag crammed full of offerings to the poor, and invite them to thrust in their hands and take out what they please. There is Mr. Dilke, proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and a protegé of Prince Albert's, putting up for the newly created borough of Chelsea, and promising to be as plastic as clay. There is nothing he will refuse to do. When once this spirit has seized a nation, there is no foretelling what cherished institutions of the past may not suddenly be swept away. Like the pillars and rafters of a tropical house eaten inside by white ants, they may crumble to pieces at the least touch, and at the most unexpected moment.

We are fully disposed to believe that an altered future is before the mother country. The old moorings have been cast away, the old channels destroyed. The tone and character of the House of Commons will be changed, and we do not know why we should hesitate to say that we hope it may be changed for the better. But it is very curious to mark the misgivings which prevail on the subject in England. Even those who vote for the Reform bill are fearful that they are calling a Frankenstein into existence which may be the means of their own undoing. Possibly Earl Russell, veteran reformer though he is, may yet try to raise an embankment against the inundation. It will be but a plank swept away by the current. The malcontents must be content to rest upon hope, which, as the poets say, is the surest consoler under adversity. Certain it is that the day is coming when a Queen of England who pockets a sum equivalent to two million dollars gold a year, and ignores her commonest duties, will no longer be possible, and when the estate of Peers will be made useful or swept away altogether. The national hospitality of Great Britain is now dispensed by noblemen who have more public spirit than the monarch, and who do not think it an obligation binding upon a Christian to squander millions in scattering painful effigies of departed relatives broadcast over the land. In the meantime we are to have another life of St. Albert, written by the Queen's express desire. We suppose it is not disrespectful to express a fervent hope that this is the last we shall hear of him. It is instructive to study the lives of the good, but when their transcendent virtues are incessantly dinned into our ears, we may easily have too much of them. We should think that the English are rather tired of being peppered, so to speak, with images of one who, both as husband and Prince, was only properly appreciated after his happy translation. Prince Albert alive was not estimated very highly, but of course everybody understands him better now. And it has long been ascertained that nothing is so safe as to praise the dead, for they are the only persons who are not liable to do things afterwards to prove that their panegyrists are hypocrites or numskulls. Lord Cranborne declares that the monarchy is even now dead—the Reform bill has killed it. It might be buried for all the good that it has been to the nation during the last seven years.

True Radicalism.

From the Nation.

Many well-meaning persons, impressed with a sense of the value of past reforms, and disgusted with the stupid conservatism which blindly adheres to every ancient abuse, are so anxious to be considered "radical" in their views that they fear to stop even when they have attained all that is really desirable or practicable. They distrust themselves, their common sense tells them to pause, and feel uneasy at the thought that they have no more fields to conquer, and no progress, as it seems to them, to make. They dread the imputation of conservatism, and would almost prefer to have risked what they have gained rather than stand still. This class is never likely to form the majority of a community, but as its errors frequently afford an excuse for a reaction against wise reforms, it may be well to address a few words of advice to those who feel troubled by such fears.

The first thought that occurs to us is the folly of imagining that, for hundreds of years to come, there will be any difficulty in finding subjects for radical reform. As fast as one topic of discussion is disposed of a dozen are ready to rise in its place—all important, involving much labor, needing long consideration, and sure to lead to animated controversy. It is a law of human nature that only one such controversy can be carried on at one time and place. Slavery, and the evils growing out of it, have absorbed the attention of this country for some years past, and so gigantic an abomination could never have been overthrown without an intense concentration of the public mind upon the work. It has been cut up by the roots, and the Congressional plan of reconstruction is rapidly extracting the last remnant from the ground. Universal suffrage is so nearly established, and appears so certain, that some who are more anxious to be radical than to be right are already casting about for some new demand for the benefit of those who were lately oppressed. But who cannot see that there are many other great questions which have been lying in abeyance during this great struggle, and which will give ample scope to the powers of the most radical reformer? Let no man be impatient for conflict. He will soon have quite enough in the legitimate path of duty. With a system of taxation which demoralizes a large part of the community, with rotten legislatures, municipalities, and judges, with systems of education grossly defective, with extravagance and inefficiency the rule in government rather than the exception, it is clear that no one need fear that the work of reform is at an end.

In the next place, genuine radicalism aims only to uproot evil, and to plant in its place that which promises good fruit. Having done this thoroughly, the wise radical is content to wait for final results, and slowly to build up when the work of pulling down is properly over. If we can never reach a state in which growth rather than destruction is desirable, then all destruction is useless, and the radical is the most unwise of men. But such is not the fact. We have already, in respect of many things, reached the stage in which development, and not simple uprooting, is the duty of the race. The Christian religion, the education of the young, the republican system of government, the family state, the liberty of commerce, and many other instances, might be given as illustrations of institutions or doctrines which need no change at the root, but have yet vast room for development and progress.

The practical application of these remarks at the present time relates chiefly to those persons who are uneasy lest by opposing confiscation and other punitory schemes they should cease to be radical. The party which claims to be conservative is so amazingly stupid that we cannot blame any one for doubting his own sagacity when he finds himself agreeing with it upon any point. But it should be borne in mind that like a man who sings on one note the whole time, a party that persists in one line of conduct must be right occasionally and may happen to be right frequently. Let no one fear to act upon his own convictions of duty even if he does find himself sometimes in strange company.

All the propositions which are made by demagogues, looking towards special favors for special classes of people, are simply schemes of robbery which will, if carried out, despoil the majority of the very classes intended to be favored. Suppose the land of the South should be confiscated and divided among the negroes, as some advise. Not one-fourth of the negroes would get any land which they could live upon, while the other three-fourths would be deprived of a large part of their wages by the universal disorganization of the employing class. Suppose the eight-hour law should be made compulsory, as its friends insist. Who would suffer so much as the workmen, whose wages would be cut down, and whose employers would largely abandon enterprises undertaken under different expectations?

It is not the mission of true radicalism to enter upon such schemes as these. In the sphere of politics it has long been the maxim of radicals that nothing can or should be done except to secure to every man the free use of his powers, and a fair and equal opportunity for his development. In other spheres of action there is abundance of work for the most zealous reformer. Nay, in political affairs, as we have already intimated, there will always be enough to do. While the nation has been crushing one evil, others have sprung up which in their turn demand attention. Let us be content with securing equal justice at the South, and then combine to attack corruptions nearer home.

England's Mahometan Guest.

From the World.

Abdul Aziz, the sovereign whom it is now the delight of England to honor, is the second son of that Mahmoud who commanded the Turkish fleet at the disastrous battle of Navarino, and is at present in his 38th year. He is of middle stature and robust person, is well acquainted with the French and English languages, and affects a predilection for liberal deas and general reform. But the oppression which drove the luckless Cretans to arms, and the atrocities which have been perpetrated on them since their insurrection by his mercenaries, constitute rather questionable evidence of the sincerity of his Majesty's professions. The Sultan's treatment of these heroic islanders is, in fact, an open violation of his most solemn promises and sacred edicts. Yet, while employing every conceivable means to crush the resistance of these followers of the cross, he presents himself as a visitor to the Christian nations of the West, as though he were the most tolerant and philanthropic of monarchs. What would have been the reception of this infidel emperor in England pending the Greek war of independence, had he then reigned and ventured to appear there? What kind of entertainment would such philhellenists as Byron and Hobhouse and Canning have given to the butcher and persecutor of their brethren in the faith? But alas! how are the mighty fallen! The Britons of that day sent forth their fleets to combat in behalf of their co-religionists, and freely lavished their money and their blood to sustain the cause of the weak. Whereas the Britons of our time, instead of nobly sympathizing with and succoring their Cretan brothers, affect to ignore altogether the sufferings of these unfortunates, and not only extend the rites of hospitality to their tyrant, but even get up naval reviews and civic banquets in his honor.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

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Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

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BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 8tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

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PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
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CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
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T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8f

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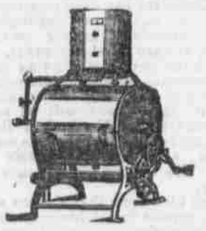
FOR THE COUNTRY.



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FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

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A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
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SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,
5 8 M ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwsl0w

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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BROWN & WOELPPER,
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This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

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Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

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SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
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Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

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SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE HEALTH OFFICE—REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths and interments in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending on Saturday, July 20, 1867:—

Of the 357 deaths for the past week, 241 were minors and 116 adults. The diseases which had the greatest number of victims were:—Cholera infantum, 90; consumption of lungs, 38; inflammation of brain, 17; and marasmus, 26.

The ages of the deceased were:—Under one year, 180; one to two, 35; two to five, 14; five to ten, 5; ten to fifteen, 5; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 18; thirty to forty, 27; forty to fifty, 19; fifty to sixty, 18; sixty to seventy, 19; seventy to eighty, 9; eighty to ninety, 6. Total, 357.

Location—First Ward, 16; Second, 9; Third, 14; Fourth, 24; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 10; Seventh, 23; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 6; Tenth, 17; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 10; Fourteenth, 10; Fifteenth, 24; Sixteenth, 14; Seventeenth, 22; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 21; Twentieth, 25; Twenty-first, 3; Twenty-second, 2; Twenty-third, 6; Twenty-fourth, 13; Twenty-fifth, 7; Twenty-sixth, 10; Twenty-seventh, 21; unknown, 8. Total, 357. Deduct 8 deaths from the country, leaves the net deaths in city, 349.

Nativity—United States, 292; Foreign, 51; Unknown, 14; People of color, 18; from the country, 8.

There were 13 deaths from the Almshouse.

Sex—Males, 181; Females, 176; Boys, 127; Girls, 114.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866, and of last week, was as follows:—Week ending July 21, 1866, was 716; week ending July 13, 1867, was 405.

MASONIC FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—The mortal remains of R. W. Grand Master John L. Goddard were consigned to earth on Saturday afternoon last, from his late residence, in West Philadelphia. The funeral was a very large and imposing one, and was attended by the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania and a large number of friends and relatives of the much lamented and greatly respected deceased. The funeral service, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, were performed at the Church of the Saviour, and also at the grave in Woodland Cemetery, where the interment took place. Impressive Masonic funeral rites were also celebrated over the grave by Deputy Grand Master Richard Vaux, assisted by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Goddard was elected R. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in December last, and he filled that important and responsible position with great credit to himself and benefit to the Order generally. He was universally beloved, and died greatly regretted.

WINNEMORE.—The wretched assassin of Mrs. Magilton spends his time in his cell in what he calls communion with spirits. The refusal of the Supreme Court to grant him a new trial affects him not at all. The determination to smuggle poison to him, said to have been made by some of his friends, cannot be consummated. Mr. Perkins, the warden of the prison, forewarned of the intention, has taken ample measures to frustrate it. Those who are permitted to see the doomed man can do so only in the presence of two incorruptible keepers. The only thing that has seemed to affect him since his imprisonment was his mother's death, but even that impressed him but for a day or two. He had no expectation of a new trial, and was not at all disappointed when his counsel failed to obtain it for him. The latter gentleman still expects to avert the richly merited doom impending over his client. It is due to Winnemore to say that as a prisoner he is the very reverse of troublesome.

A SMALL CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—J. B. Millard had his right foot crushed by being run over by a car on the Reading Railroad, at Port Kennedy.

William Miller, aged fourteen years, was also run over by a freight car, at Twenty-first and Market streets, the wheels passing over both of his feet, causing severe and serious injury.

John Itham was severely bruised by falling a distance of fifteen feet, while at work in the new school-house at Seventeenth and Wood streets.

All of the above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE FIREMEN'S RIOT.—A hearing was held on Saturday before Recorder Eneu, in the absence of Alderman Beitler, of Alderman William McMullen, William Barnes, Francis Devitt, George Wellington (alias Tipper Nipper), John Knoken, Bernard Carlin, J. Downey, and Thomas Dornan, charged with riot. The evidence was given in full in Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH.

John Knoken and James Devitt were discharged, and the other defendants were held in $1500 each to answer at the next term of Court the charge of riot and inciting to riot.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Charles Thompson, aged eight years, fell from the second-story window, at his home, on Swanson street, near Catharine, yesterday. The window-sash was up, and the little fellow was leaning with his head against the bowed shutters, which were tied together. The string or ribbon parted, and the child pitched to the pavement, thereby injuring his head and back.

"HE SHOT ALL BUT ME!"—When Genera Braxton Bragg commanded the Army of [redacted] Tuesday from England. The young gentleman who bears by courtesy this title is the eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, who was born in 1818. Lord March is not a member of the House of Commons. The Dukedom of Richmond was created by Charles II in 1675. The family name is Gordon-Lennox.

—A Quaker gentleman riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet, and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed:—"What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless thee put on another breastpin!"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·47	MOON RISES	10·26
SUN SETS	7·24	HIGH WATER	5·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Belona	London	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 27
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, etc., and 20 passengers to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Br. barque Czarina, Seavey, 14 days from Remedios, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, Cuba, John Mason & Co.
Brig Cora, Bacon, Salem, E. V. Glover.
Brig Haze, Hall, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Fish, Henderson, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Norwich, do.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Charlestown, do.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Oralloo, Small, Boston, do.
Schr Hannah Hand, Taylor, Newburyport, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Hough, Lynn, do.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, New Bedford, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Fairhaven, do.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, New Bedford, do.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, Boston, do.
Schr Guiding Star, Blanchard, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, Norwich, do.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, Lynn, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, Newburyport, do.
Schr Hazelton, Gardiner, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Washington, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Roxbury, do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, New Bedford, Hammett & Neill.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, New Bedford, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. and L. Marts, Marts, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Roxbury, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppiler.
Schr W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Portland, do.
Schr G. Twibill, Miller, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. Jefferson, Jefferson, Providence, Captain.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, Captain.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Washington, Captain.
Schr D. Babcock, Colcord, Portland, Captain.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, New Haven, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Hunter, Spencer, 13 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, from Providence.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, from New York.
Brig Pride, Blauvelt, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr M. Farrow, Congdon, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr G. Deering, Willard, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. and L. Marts, Marts, from Boston.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, from Boston.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Providence.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, from Horton's Point.
Schr Hazelton, Gardiner, from Taunton.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, from Weymouth.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Middletown.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, from New Bedford.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, from New Haven.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Tett, from Quaking River, Md.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 17.—The barques John Wooster, for California; Fanny, for Montevideo; and Ada, for Bremen, in company with Ida M. Comery, for Cork, and steamer Tartar, for Key West, went to sea to-day.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The temporary light heretofore exhibited at the light station near the mouth of St. John's river, and south side of the entrance to Jacksonville, Fla., has been removed, and the station re-established, with a third order lens apparatus, showing a fixed white light, illuminating an arc of 315 degrees of the horizon, and should be seen under ordinary circumstance a distance of fourteen miles.

Height of tower from base to focal plane 74 feet.
Height of focal plane above sea level 84 feet.
The tower is reddish gray in color, and circular in form; keeper's dwelling painted white.
Lat. 30 23 40 N., lon. 81 21 40 W. of Greenwich.

The Daboll trumpet at West Quoddy Head Light station, having been repaired, will be sounded in foggy weather as heretofore.
Portland, July 16, 1867.

Masters of vessels bound to China can obtain all necessary information in relation to the Chinese pilot regulations at the office of the New York Pilot Commissioners, No. 4 Burling slip, corner of South street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. F. PARIS,
7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & Co.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TWO STEAM ENGINES, TUBULAR BOILERS, MULES, HEADING MACHINE, ETC.
On Tuesday Afternoon.
23d inst., at 3 o'clock, on Tacony Creek, below Orthodox street, Frankford, 2 steam engines, complete, fifteen and five horse power tubular boilers, carding machines, 2 mules, 300 spindles each; speeders, bobbins, spreaders, heading machine, heating pipes, vises, tools, etc. [7 20 2t
May be seen on the morning of the sale at 8 o'clock.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
24th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 258 N. Ninth street, the superior walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, neat chamber furniture, etc. [7 20 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1229 Brown street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1229 Brown street, will be sold the Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth, walnut chamber suits, beds and mattresses, looking glasses, dining-room furniture, etc. [7 20 2t
Can be seen on the morning of sale, at 9 o'clock.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

104 BARRELS FLOUR.
Will be sold at Auction by
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
104 BARRELS FLOUR,
The property of the Government, and sold because of surplus quantity.
Sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M., 23d JULY, 1867. C. L. KILBURN,
7 19 3t Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between F. O. ANDRES, W. C. H. ANDRES, A. C. McCURDY & R. L. PENNOCK, under the style and title of the INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AND B. P. COMPANY of Philadelphia and New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. L. PENNOCK, A. C. McCURDY & W. P. BOLTON, to whom all outstanding debts are payable, and who alone have authority to use the name of the firm.
A. C. McCURDY, W. C. H. ANDRES,
R. L. PENNOCK, F. O. ANDRES,
July 19, 1867. 7 19 3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CAMP MEETING,
VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES
Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—
FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS.
LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·18 A. M., 8·28 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75. WM. J. SEWELL,
7 15 10t Superintendent.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mip

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 27
EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Wednesday, August 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 10
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	40
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 tf or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 tf No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1 tf

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY July 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 tf No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 tf No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 tf No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·28; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·13 — INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 12 31

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
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INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
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Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
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... damage by
... merchandise,
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... for more
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Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [37 thstu

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

The Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

There is probably no civilian in whom the people have greater confidence than Mr. Speaker Colfax. He possesses that peculiar combination of opposite qualities which we desire to find in a public man, and which, whenever found, will always inspire popular trust. He is radical without being violent. He is thoroughly correct in his principles, yet at the same time has a respect for those who honestly differ with him. He has a proper regard for the office of President, and while despising the course of the occupant, never lets himself exhibit disrespect to the office. In fact, he is radical and practical, holding steadfastly to principles, yet not rejecting that policy which is essential to a party triumph. We consider him as good an exponent of the intentions of the Republican party as any man in its ranks; and his speech in 1865, before the assembling of Congress, showed him fully conversant with the intentions and feelings of our great organization.

Looking on him, then, in this light, we have derived peculiar pleasure from reading his speech delivered on Saturday night in reply to a serenade. It is a needed exposition of the policy of the party, and is so firm, temperate, and gentlemanly that it cannot fail to do good. His brief and cogent *résumé* of the inconsistency of the policy of the President is as full and as clear as though folios were taken to explain his meaning; while his statements of the advantages of the course pursued by Congress will be responded to by all whose zeal does not blind their discretion. It is, indeed, true that "some condemn Congress for having done too much in its past legislation, and some for having done too little. But I think it has struck the golden mean—firm, and yet prudent; courageous, without undue exactment; inflexible, and yet wise. The President, in his last veto, denounces this military despotism, as he calls it, and declares that Congress has subjected the South to a tyranny most intolerable. Instead of tyranny, the key-note of the Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty, and, God helping us, we will stand by it until it is crowned with triumph."

We heartily concur with Mr. Colfax, that the true policy of the Republican party is to avoid further extremes. By keeping to the middle way, we educated the people up to that standpoint which cannot be attained at one step, but must be reached by gradual ascent. The policy of Mr. Sumner, in seeking to throw universal suffrage on the States, is suicidal, and would end in the downfall of that party whose continuance in power is now essential to the preservation of the recently acquired rights of our colored population.

We hope, also, that the lesson taught by Mr. Colfax will be followed by our orators in the campaign soon to be opened. He but echoed the sentiments of the gentlemen of America when he said that "I will use no words of disrespect towards the President, for although differing with him in policy as wide as the poles, I respect the office which he fills, and prefer argument to invective."

It is argument and not abuse which is needed, and when we hold in our hands all the arguments necessary to carry conviction, why should we throw them aside and engage in a species of warfare in which there is every probability our opponents are much better versed than ourselves? We can trust to the sound discretion of the Speaker of the House. He is an old politician, and we recommend his advice to all who feel that bitter abuse is more appropriate than dispassionate debate.

In a very few words the Speaker showed that all the assertions of the President against what he deemed the "tyranny of Congress" were baseless. He proved that all that Congress had done had been previously executed by the President by proclamation, the only difference being that one was the work of the legal legislature, the other the arrogant assumptions of a distinct department of Government. He well sums up the parallel cases:—

"Has Congress made State Governments subordinate to the military power? So did the President. Has Congress provided for the calling of State conventions? So did the President. Has Congress authorized their ratification? So did the President. But he ordered conventions by his executive fiat, and recognized their constitutions without their being submitted to the people. Congress required the people—the registered voters—to call the convention themselves, and then to approve or reject their work by a popular vote. Has Congress required the ratification of a Constitutional amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not."

The parallel is perfect, with the exception of the extension of suffrage to the loyal people. Yet the man who has furnished a precedent for each of the acts of Congress now threatens to disobey the laws because the qualifications prescribed are not the same as he held, in his wisdom, to be necessary.

By the records of the past Mr. Colfax predicts a glorious triumph in the future. He paints to us in glowing colors the assured victory of 1868. He quotes the last four elections to show that we have a right to expect success. He quotes our victory under the adverse circumstances of 1862. He shows how, in 1864, under the cry of the failure of the war, we once more succeeded. He refers to the triumph over Johnson and his patronage last autumn, and declares that all "this will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government those who will be faithful to liberty, justice, and loyalty. We ask no more and will accept no less, and this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South."

Cheered, then, with the lessons of the past, and possessed of principle and patriotism, let us accept the prophecy of Mr. Colfax as a bright augury for the future, and lend the prestige of our State next October to prove the destiny of the political battle of 1868.

Presidential Astonishment!!

The conservative papers this morning publish, evidently by authority, the following special despatch from the Capital:—

"President Johnson is astonished at the interpretation given by some persons, Congressmen and others, to the language of the Veto Message of Friday last. Whatever may be the construction placed upon the Message by others, it was no part of the President's purpose to indicate that he would not execute the Reconstruction acts fairly. He regards it as his constitutional obligation to faithfully execute laws passed by Congress, leaving it to judicial tribunals to determine whether the acts of the National Legislature be within the Constitution or not. Under the recent acts of Congress the only executive prerogative that remains for him is to see that the laws are faithfully executed."

—It may be, as the despatch says, that the President is astounded at the interpretation of his Message, but we rather think that his astonishment is at the manner in which it was received. He did not expect to see the storm of indignation which it evoked. He did not expect to lend such an impetus to the friends of impeachment. He thought, in his egotism, that Congress would be alarmed at its tone, and hesitate to do what the people demanded. His astonishment is that they did nothing of the kind. The Republican press of the country was bitter in its denunciation, the conservative Republicans joined with their more radical brethren in the most lavish invective on its tone and contempt for its threats. The Democracy were lukewarm in its support, and so the President deems it best to express astonishment at the people understanding plain Saxon language, and is surprised at their interpretation. He declares his willingness and intention to execute the laws faithfully, and to the best of his ability. We rather think that he does intend to. He might as well attempt to "dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes," as attempt to stay the determination of the people. Unless he goes along with the tide he will be thrown aside, despite his high office. We think he will execute the laws, now that his "astonishment" is caused by the tone of the people.

"Alderman" William McMullin.

In our late editions of Saturday we gave the particulars of the riotous proceedings which transpired on the evening of last Monday and the morning of the following day, as they were elicited at the preliminary hearing before Recorder Eneu. By the testimony then given, it appears that William McMullin, an Alderman of the Fourth Ward of this city, was in the front ranks of the rioters, and took a leading part in their performances. If this were the first time that Alderman McMullin had been engaged in disreputable doings, it might be overlooked. But for years past he has been notorious as an evil-doer, and by his systematic course has brought the whole fraternity of Aldermen into disgrace. Hitherto he has invariably succeeded in evading the punishment which he has merited, and his name has long been a terror as well as a reproach to the city.

We are glad to know that he is at last likely to receive his just deserts. Recorder Eneu has done his duty in holding him and his accomplices to appear at Court and answer the charge of riot and inciting to riot. It remains to be seen whether the Prosecuting Attorney and the Criminal Court will be equally earnest in their efforts to bring the guilty to punishment. Let there be no hushing up of this affair; but let Alderman McMullin and all the participants in the affair be promptly tried and the full penalty of outraged law inflicted upon them. The good name of the city is at stake, and the people of the city demand that it shall no longer be imperilled by the pranks of such a man.

But the trial and punishment of Alderman McMullin by a court of justice is not the only thing that the good of the city demands. He has been put into an office by the oath of which he is made one of the conservators of the peace. The honor of the city will not be vindicated until he has been impeached by Councils and summarily dismissed from the official position which he has so long disgraced. Let this, too, be done without delay.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

Philadelphia was yesterday disgraced by another disreputable stabbing affray, which occurred about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, in a drinking saloon at the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, kept by one Dennis Considine. The dispute, which culminated in the use of murderous weapons, originated in the most disgraceful manner, a man who had invited others to drink with him refusing to pay for the liquor served at his order. Happily the wounds inflicted are not considered dangerous; but if they should result in death, the blood of that man will rest upon the police authorities of this city, through whose shameful neglect the law for the prevention of the sale of liquors on the Sabbath is not enforced. The provisions of this law are too plain and clear to be misapprehended by those who are charged with their enforcement, and the citizens of Philadelphia demand that the duty imposed upon the police shall be performed by them. There is no opposition to the enforcement of the law on the part of the more respectable liquor dealers, many of whom have from the first complied with it without any interference from the authorities. It is their right and privilege that the keepers of low drinking dens shall be placed on the footing which they have voluntarily assumed; and it is, moreover, the right of business men of all classes, who are compelled by law to desist from their customary employments on the Sabbath, that the liquor dealer shall not be permitted to carry on his traffic on the day of rest. The moral aspect of the subject needs no comment in this connection. The law has not yet been repealed, and the orderly people of the city demand that it shall be enforced.

General Sickles' Equipage.—The New York *Herald* says:—General Sickles has thanked Mr. Bingham for his handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge, adding:—"You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything, said equipage being the cherished gift of my comrades of the Third Army Corps." If Mr. Eldridge still desires to continue his investigations of the equipage question, he might visit Newport and see the Democratic party, in the person of the chairman of its Executive Committee, roll by in coach and four. Or in our Park he might daily see revenue collectors and whisky distillers, whose frauds on the Government have not yet been exposed in Congress, roll by in equally gorgeous style.

Reliable!—Monday, July 15—Santa Anna was shot at Sisal.

Wednesday, July 17—Santa Anna still alive, but a prisoner.

Friday, July 19—News of Santa Anna's death confirmed.

Sunday, July 21—Santa Anna, it is learned from the arrival of the steamer Wilderness, is still in prison, having transmitted certain documents to Juarez for his action and that of the assembled Mexican Congress. It is believed that the General will be tried by military commission.

Mr. Greeley, speaking of his own nomination, in the *Tribune* of to-day, says:—"Washington despatches assert that Horace Greeley was nominated on Saturday for Minister to Austria. We do not believe Governor Seward is the author of this practical joke. If intended as a surprise to everybody, it can have been successful with no one more completely than with him who is its subject. He is much obliged for the compliment, but could not be induced to leave this country at present."

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Our Letter from Atlantic City—The Revelry of the Season Begins—A Grand Hop at the "Surf House" Transpires—The Charms of the Ocean and the Dance.

Surf House, Atlantic City, N. J., July 22, 1867.

The English language, albeit good in its way, is nevertheless defective in some respects. To express an entire surrender of body, soul, and spirit, with the single object of recreation in view, there is no better or more available word than that which we have borrowed from the French in the awkward term *abandon*, and even this is open to objection, as it conveys an idea of recklessness which is no means characteristic of the American people.

The nearest approach to it we are able to make is at the seaside. If anything is calculated to unnerve a thorough-going, money-grasping, practical man of the world, it is assuredly the sultry heat of the July sun. Under its baleful influence the days are a burden and the nights too wearisome for rest; stocks lose their absorbing interest and the premium on gold its wonted importance; the fate of Maximilian is regarded as less melancholy than our own, and the military commanders of the five divisions become as obnoxious to us, sound Republicans though we are, as to his persecuted Excellency, A. J. In this dejected mood we seek the ocean, and a feeling of content creeps over us as its whitened spray breaks at our very feet and then recedes into the vast expanse.

These wide and turbulent waters are possessed with a spirit of power. Like a demon that will not be exorcised, he whirls and tosses them about in his wrath. He heaps them up in mimic mountains, he caps their summits with foam, he hurls them thick and fast upon the shore. And there they are shattered in weakness, as if in mockery of his strength. We marvel not that the baffled giant roars and groans at defeat, as he gathers fresh waters for another onset, to end all purposeless like the first. Shall not we, too, dispute his power? Shall not we, too, muster our waning strength? There is life and health and vigor in the contest. There is surcease of care and sorrow in his arms. He will work us mischief if he can, for, demon as he is, he gloats in it, and the bed of his briny abode is thickly strewn with the bones of his unwary victims. But if we have a care that he grasps us not too rudely, we are his equals in the struggle; and if we toil with him, even to the break of day, like the angel with whom Jacob wrestled, he will not let us go without his blessing.

But this every-day attire of ours, with all its senseless superfluities, is no fitting garb for such a contest. And here, at the very outset of our sea-side recreation, the ocean brings us all upon a level. Merchant prince and accommodating waiter, chambermaid and leader in the fashionable world, all alike must enter these rough little pens which line the shore, and emerge therefrom in the most outlandish and ungainly outfit that ever man devised. The bathing dress is the nearest approach to first principles in the art of tailoring that has yet forced its way into popularity in a civilized community. Simplicity is its predominant feature, and simplicity in this connection signifies two baggy garments into which the human form is thrust.

With their loose, coarse folds dangling about our limbs, we tread daintily with our naked feet upon the sand, avoiding broken shells and knots of seaweed, as though they were instinct with venomous life, until a shiver runs through our whole frame, as the lusty demon of the sea sends us his familiar greeting by whirling the spray suddenly about our knees. There is, then, but the one alternative—we must escape in all haste from his chilling grasp, or we must plunge and dive into the very bosom of the turbulent waters, and do battle right manfully for their sway. Faint hearts sometimes lack courage and retreat; foolhardy men and women sometimes defy his wrath, and venture out into those treacherous depths where the demon has them at his mercy. But people who are blessed with a grain of wisdom take the middle ground, and soon their blood is quickened, and their whole body infused with a new life. Then comes a tumbling, rolling, rollicking, but withal a watchful abandonment to the most enticing of earthly sports, and at last we come up out of the waters, glowing, and vigorous, as if endowed with perpetual youth. Is it a matter of surprise that, with such a fountain of vitality at hand, the sojourners by the sea should be among the gayest of the gay, and experience an irresistible desire to trip their toes lightly in the dance, and grow merry by night as well as by day?

In truth, the season at the sea-side is never fully inaugurated until the first grand hop has been numbered with the recollections of the past. Atlantic City, as I foretold in a letter written early in June, now enjoys a larger and livelier population than usually falls to its lot so early in the summer. The hotels have all a goodly number of patrons now present, and fresh arrivals are adding daily to the throng of pleasure-seekers. With such favorable auspices for an encouragement, Mr. William T. Caleb, the genial proprietor of the *Surf House*, on Saturday evening opened the festivities of the season by the first complimentary hop. A week was devoted to preparations for the notable event, and when the appointed evening arrived, an untoward fate brought with it clouds and rain. During the afternoon the showers assumed the dimensions of a storm, and those who had been counting on one of the most enjoyable episodes in their sea-side experience, looked as gloomy as the weather itself. Two or three hours of sunshine, however, put a smiling face on all again; but such are the uncertainties of life in all its bearings, that the sun went down to the accompaniment of a drizzling rain, which continued at intervals throughout the night. This was disheartening, but, happily, not disastrous, for before nine o'clock the large dining hall of the *Surf House*, which had been cleared of all its cumbersome furniture for the occasion, was filled with a brilliant concourse of ladies, with their attendants, all eager for the pleasures of the dance. The assemblage was one of the largest and most fashionable that has ever been seen on the Island, even at the height of the season and in the most propitious weather.

William T. Malcolm, Esq., of Philadelphia, acted as Master of the Ceremonies, assisted by the following gentlemen as Floor Managers:—Messrs. Frank Coxe, James C. Smith, Thomas Althrop, B. Frank Paris, David B. Hilt, and E. N. Slocum. Carneross & Dixey's full Orchestra and Brass Band were in attendance, the former under the leadership of Mr. J. S. Cox, and the latter under that of Mr. W. S. Hobbs. It is needless to say that their musical achievements were in every respect worthy of the occasion, eliciting the warmest praise on all sides.

The programme for the evening embraced the following items:—

1. Promenade March.
2. Plain Quadrille.
3. Polka Redowa.
4. The "Surf" Galop.
5. Lancers.
6. Waltz.
7. Schottische.
8. Polka.
9. Polka Quadrille.
10. Plain Quadrille.
11. Durang Schottische.
12. A Medley of Waltzes, Polka, Redowa, and Galop.

Midway in the revelry the music ceased, and the guests were invited into an ante-room to partake of a very satisfactory repast. The fatigue of the galop and the waltz was no sooner remedied, than the Terpsichoreans resumed their efforts to amuse themselves to the utmost of their powers of endurance; and a little before the clock struck 12 the evening's entertainment came to an end. In consideration of the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that this was the first hop of the present season, it was, without qualification, a decided success.

I am given to understand that the season of revelry which was so brilliantly inaugurated at the *Surf House* on Saturday evening, will be one of unusual attractions at that popular seaside establishment. Not only are the usual hops in contemplation, but a grand masquerade ball and one or more select concerts will be embraced in the programme of the next few weeks. Within a fortnight at the latest, Atlantic City will be filled to its utmost capacity, and the multitude of sojourners by the sea will have an unusual opportunity of tempering their enjoyment of the bathing with the most popular recreations in vogue in city life.

Omikron.

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GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
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PHILADELPHIA, JULY 12, 1867.—At a meeting of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican party, held this day, the following Supplementary Rules were adopted and ordered to be printed for the use of the various Division Associations.
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, President.
John L. Hill, Joseph S. Allen, } Secretaries.
These Rules shall be binding on all the Ward and Division Organizations of the Union Republican party of the City of Philadelphia at the ensuing Delegate Election.
RULE FIRST.
It shall be the duty of the Republican Judges and Inspectors elected at the election in October, 1866, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in August, of this year. In any Election Division that failed to elect the Republican candidate for Judge, said candidate shall act as Judge; where a vacancy occurs, by death, removal, or otherwise, the remaining Election Officers, in conjunction with the Division Committee of Superintendence shall fill such vacancy. All appointments or change of election officers must be reported by the Division Committee of Superintendence to the President of the Ward Committee at least one week prior to said Delegate Election. No election officer shall be a delegate to or a candidate before any of the conventions provided for in these rules.
The Delegate Elections shall be held at the regular place of holding elections; or, if a change is desired, the place of holding said Delegate Elections may be changed by the Division Committee of Superintendence, in conjunction with the election officers of said Division: Provided, That one week's notice shall be given to the voters of each Division of the place of holding said Delegate Elections.
RULE SECOND.
On the evenings of the sixth, seventh, and eighth of the month of August of this year, the Republican Election Officers of each Election Division, and the Division Committee of Superintendence, shall meet at the usual place of holding said Delegate Election, or such place as may be provided, between the hours of four and eight o'clock P. M., to prepare a registry of the Republican voters of said Division. Said officers shall enter in a book, containing street lists, provided for that purpose, the names and residences of all Republican voters of said Division who may apply, or who may be vouched for by two well-known Republican voters of said Division, with the names of the vouchers opposite.
On the evening of the 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., said registry shall be open to the inspection of all Republican voters in said Division, and if it shall be satisfactorily proven to the registry officers that the name of any person shall have been enrolled who is not a member of the Republican party, they shall strike his name from the list; and no person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolment book of said Division.
The original copy of each Division Registry shall be deposited with the President of the Ward Committees, who shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of the lists of voters for the use of each Division.
RULE THIRD.
The Republican citizens of the different Election Divisions shall, on the first Tuesday in September in each year, meet at such places as may be designated by the Division Executive Committee, and organize by electing the officers for the government of the Division Associations for the ensuing year. [1t
Resolved, That all Rules or parts of Rules inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 29 4ptr

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.
No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [628 famwf4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1.25, for sale at the College.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 6 5mw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
For sale by [12 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13 mwsim4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
6 7 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES
IN BANKRUPTCY,
COMPLETE.
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
Commercial and Law Blank Store,
7 17 ws4t1 NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Seventeenth and Chesnut to Twenty-first and Walnut, a CHILD'S GOLD CHAIN AND LOCKET. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Northeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11*

GREEN TURTLE STEAKS AT W. H. HARRISON'S Maison Fertile, No. 403 MERCHANT Street, above Fourth. Green Turtle Soup served for Lunch to-morrow at 10½ A. M. 1 15p

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11d
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*
5 1

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA ANN will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Morris Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 1f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour.
6 1 3mip*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breeze, and first-class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour.
6 1 3mip*

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday last a number of colored people were engaged in picking potatoes in a field near the Market Street Bridge. Their employer came along, and threw a basket of cucumbers at one of the party, named Mrs. Jordan. A man named Manning commenced picking them up for his own use. Mrs. Jordan hit him on the head. He became incensed, and hit her lightly with the back of his hand. When they arrived at their home in South Camden, Mr. Jordan, who had been informed of the transaction in the field, was found ready to assault Manning for striking his wife. When he approached Jordan knocked him down, and commenced butting him. A lively time was had for a short period, but the affair culminated in the arrest of both parties, who were escorted before the Mayor. Manning entered complaint against the other for assault and battery, and Jordan was bound over to answer at Court. The latter had a warrant issued for Manning, and he was immediately arrested, Jordan alleging that he threw a bottle at him. Manning will have a hearing to-day.

ROWDYISM.—Sunday rowdyism is still prevalent in South Camden. Yesterday three ladies and three gentlemen, with several little children, were passing up Kaighn's Point avenue. A party of five young men were passing the same way. One of them said something insulting to one of the gentlemen, and he pushed him away from him. A large crowd soon collected, and the ladies and gentlemen were obliged to seek shelter in a church. Officers Campbell and Mortland arrested two of the alleged participants, named Thomas and Frank Spencer. They will have a hearing before Mayor Cox to-day. Swift and condign punishment should be meted out to these young men if proven guilty. An example should be made which would effectually stop this rowdyism, which is a disgrace to our city.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—A large number of arrests of persons charged with selling liquor on Sunday have been made. Some have been arrested as many as six times. For each offense they were held in $500 bail to answer at court. The following are the names and number of times arrested:—Nathan Brossius, 6; John A Linder, 6; Frank Fath, 4; Eaton Wills, 1; William Dill, 1; Mrs. Hardgraves, 2; John Quicksall, 2; Thomas Sweeney, 1; Joseph Mellhone, 1. All the parties reside between Pine Grove and Gloucester. Constable Hawkins arrested all of them, and is entitled to credit for his efforts to bring offenders to justice.

IN TROUBLE.—Notwithstanding the juveniles of Camden have been cautioned again and again that it is contrary to law to swim in the Delaware, within circumscribed hours, there are those who will indulge in a bath. Yesterday Officer Owens arrested William Officer, Edward Dodd, Charles Ellis, and Charles Jones, for violating the law in this respect. They were permitted to sleep on the soft side of a plank all night in the Station House, and this morning, after being cautioned about what the result would be if caught again, were released.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Henry Franks was arrested on Saturday by Officer Mason for being drunk and disorderly. He had imbibed too much of the ardent, and finding it somewhat difficult to maintain an equilibrium, he entered a stable at Front and Plum streets, and went to sleep on a stall. He was awakened by the proprietor and requested to leave, but would not do so. An officer was called in, and he was marched off on a double-quick to the Station House. After sleeping off the effects of the liquor he was fined and released.

ROBBERY.—The grocery store of John Sawyer, situated at the corner of Second and Pine streets, was entered on last Friday evening by prying the lock off the cellar door. An easy entrance to the story above was made through an open door. The money-drawer, with its contents, was carried off. The former was found on an empty lot about two squares from the store the next morning. No arrests were made.

A CONTEMPTIBLE ACTION.—A colored man named Benjamin Vandyke was arrested on Saturday for burying a horse alongside of Mr. Butler's drinking well, rendering the water unfit to drink. Benjamin was held to bail to appear at court by Justice Cassidy.

THROWING STONES.—A boy named John Etrus was arrested on Friday last for throwing stones at the cars, while passing Kaighn's Point avenue and the railroad. He was bound over to appear at Court by Justice Cassidy.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A man was arrested on Saturday for being disrespectful, and using obscene language towards one of the city magistrates. He was taken before Justice Cassidy, and fined $5.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A BAR-ROOM IMBROGLIO AND A MAN STABBED.—Nicholas A. Blundin, a stereotyper by profession, a member of the Franklin Engine Company, and reported to be the individual who so gallantly rescued the flag from the burning roof of the Union League House, on the night of its conflagration, was severely stabbed by Thomas Morton, in the side, last night, during a *melee* in Considine's tavern, at the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets. The particulars of the affray are as follows:—Blundin, his son, and a friend, returning from a visit to Smith's Island, stopped to refresh themselves at this tavern. They had no sooner entered the bar-room when they were immediately accosted by one James Trainor, alias "Sugar Jim," who desired them to drink at his expense. All accepted this friendly invitation, and immediately thereafter the inviter thereof exhibited signs of unwillingness to foot the bill that he had in such a genial manner contracted. Blundin said he would do it, and after a small war of words, Trainor, it is reported, struck Blundin in the face, and for it, immediately assumed the horizontal on the floor.

A general squabble ensued, during which it is alleged that Morton, a short, thick-set man, came up behind Blundin and inflicted two quite severe wounds in the left side with a pocket-knife. With a cry that he was stabbed, Blundin staggered to a chair, and the blood commenced to flow out from beneath his vest. During the confusion that ensued, the assailants made their way out of the door in time to be seized by Reserve Officer Jones, who took them in custody. An examination of the wounds of Blundin proved them not of a serious nature, although the knife had severed a small artery. He was removed to his home. Both of the assaulting parties were held for a hearing, when the real facts will be elicited.

A WOMAN BURGLARIOUSLY ENTERS HER OWN DOMICILE.—Yesterday Susan Cunningham hurried up to the Eleventh Police Station, and excitedly delineated to the sturdy patrolmen thereof, the manner in which her own home, at Amber and York streets, had been ransacked and almost cleaned out by thieves the night previous. Sixty dollars had been stolen from her, and one of her boarders had lost the greater part of his wearing apparel. The police at once instituted an investigation into the matter and visited a certain pawnbroker's, who astonished them somewhat by swearing that Susan herself had, but a few hours previous, pawned the goods described as purloined. An examination of the scene of the midnight raid exhibited a window shutter well dilapidated by being wrenched off. Confronted with these facts, the woman confessed all, how she had broken off the shutter, taken the clothes, and sworn falsely that she had lost sixty dollars. Alderman Clouds held her in default of $1200 bail to answer at Court.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Mohler, connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph as repair-man, was sent on Saturday afternoon to Manayunk to make some repairs. While on the top of a telegraph pole repairing the line, a sudden surge of the wire broke it. In falling the pole fell across his leg, breaking it, cutting his head badly, and injuring him internally. He was taken to the Twenty-first Ward Station House, and subsequently to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Mr. Mohler has been connected with the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for about four years, and this is the first time he has met with a serious accident.

AN ASSAULT.—Yesterday Lieutenant Street, of the Fifteenth Police District, undertook to arrest a drunken man named Alexander Skelton, on Main street, above Church, in Frankford, when he was beset by four of the latter's companions, knocked down, and otherwise maltreated. He nevertheless kept a tenacious hold of his prisoner, and finally arrested him. Skelton was held to answer at Court.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Thomas Cooly was last night arrested at Second and Queen streets, for the larceny of a watch, which took place on the 19th of June last. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

A HEROIC YOUTH SHOOTS HIS RIVAL THROUGH THE THICK OF HIS LEG.—The green-eyed monster had been creating dire thoughts in the mind of Nicholas Nelson. It is alleged that he had seen another person whom he considered a rival on terms of friendship with a young lady who was to his belief in fee-simple his own. Last night he stationed himself at the corner of a gloomy alley, on Main street, below Cedar, in Germantown, with a weapon of offense in the shape of a horse-pistol, wherewith to do much serious damage. He espied Christian Frame coming up the street in company with a young lady, and, not looking or caring who she was, but incited to heroically take revenge, he fired, the ball passing through the thick of the unfortunate gentleman's leg, who fell to the ground. An officer near by at once took the offending and dangerous Nelson in custody, and Alderman Ramsdell held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

A DECIDEDLY UNWELCOME MANNER OF PROCEDURE was exhibited last night at a late hour by three young men, of whom Luke Williams was one. They entered a little bar-room in Germantown in rather an unceremonious manner, by kicking through the panelling of the door. The woman of the house, in evening robes, agreed to give them a dram if they would leave. Taking umbrage at the very idea of departing in peace, they proceeded to the chamber of a crippled old man, ousted him from his couch, and stole a gold ring from his finger. Then, with some additional flourishes, by way of rightly terminating their night's work, they upset things in general, knocked over chairs, keeping up at the same time hilarious intonations of voice. Williams was arrested, and held by Alderman Good in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

A FEMALE THIEF.—On Saturday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mrs. Wendell entered her residence at the N. W corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets, and met in the entry a little, old German woman, who had just come down from the upper rooms, and was making her way towards the street. To avert suspicion this little antiquated piece of humanity inquired in a squeaky voice, "Vedder somebody livsh in de house" that she wanted to find, and to this obscure interrogation received a negative. She left the house, and the lady going up-stairs, soon discovered that her gold watch and three fine rings had been purloined. By the time word had been given to the police of the occurrence, the Teutonic feminine had cleared the vicinity of her presence.

A CARD FROM THOMAS J. WORRELL, ESQ.—We have received from Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., the following communication, which explains itself:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—The *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday contained an article in which my name appears as indicating the representation of the Fourteenth District.

I think it proper to notice the communication simply for the purpose of saying that the author is mistaken in such use of my name. Major Washington M. Worrall is the gentleman who represents the Fourteenth District: I live in the Fifth District, and am not a member of the Legislature or a candidate for that position.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, No. 1716 Locust street.

A HEAVY HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Fletcher, Robert McIntosh, and Robert Edgar, in a state bordering upon half-intoxication, were proceeding along Fifteenth street, near Buttonwood, as well as their shaky pedals could take them, when they ran foul of a man in about the same condition, named Millegan, when they, with lightning despatch, somewhat inconsistent with their previous demeanor, knocked him down. While one lay across the prostrate man's feet, the second held his head and arms, and the third abstracted from his pocket money to the extent of $1.50. They were all arrested. Milligan was held as a witness, and the robbers to answer the charge.

OBSTINACY.—The treasurer of the Roxborough Fire Company, named William Record, has for some time past dogmatically refused with aggravating obstinacy to pay over to his successor the dues, moneys, and other "stamps" which have accumulated during his term, so alleged, and seems to hold that by right of possession they are his own. Recorder Eneu thinks differently, and held him in $1000 bail to answer this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

A PRECOCIOUS THIEF.—James Dowdell, in company with three other youths, entered a minister's house at the corner of Wood and Franklin streets, and stole two pocket-books, containing each a small amount of money. The servant girl finally frightened them off. Alderman Massey held Dowdell, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

ANOTHER ONE.—William McNeely was arrested for being concerned in the robbery of Maddock's grocery store, on the corner of Carter and Third streets. When searched at the Station House, an iron jimmy was found upon him. His case has not yet been disposed of.

STEALING A RING was the offense for which Edward Ramsden was arrested at Eleventh and Portland streets. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to appear at Court.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling cheap.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE handsome steel-plate engravings given to those who purchase stock, at one dollar per share, in aid of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, are to be seen on exhibition at the office of the Washington Library Company, No. 1225 Chesnut street. Those who are in want of any such engravings, with which to decorate their parlors or drawing-rooms, are now offered an opportunity of securing a first-class picture, equal in style and finish to those of the same description which are now being retailed in this and other cities at 50 per cent. more than is charged by the Washington Library Company. Even if you secure nothing in addition to the engraving, every purchaser actually gets more than the value of his money, but the Washington Library Company are still more liberal in the plan they have adopted. Besides the picture which you select at the time of purchase, *every share* of stock held *will secure one present* when the great distribution of presents takes place in September next, or sooner, if the necessary number of shares are sold.

VERDICT OF THE FACULTY—STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks, and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted, in the countries to which they are indigenous, for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic, the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague, and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its antibilious properties are marvellous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly, and in a very short space of time, by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts; it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

THAT DREADFUL AFFLICTION, Epilepsy, Convulsions, or Fits, soon becomes firmly fixed by habit, each attack increasing the liability to a return, and adding greatly to the difficulty of arresting the disorder. In the absence of proper treatment, a mere faintness, with slight muscular twitchings, occurring at long intervals, in time becomes violent convulsions of great frequency, and the patient gradually sinks into imbecility. If relief is obtainable at all after the disease is thus firmly seated, it must be from some treatment which is permanent in its effects, and which not only has a tendency to suppress the attacks, but which will remove the morbid tendency to relapse. Dr. Jayne's Alterative has happily been found to answer this purpose admirably. It gradually changes the morbid condition of the system, removes the cause of the disease, and when its use is continued for a sufficient length of time, produces a permanent cure. Let the afflicted try it. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MERCUTIO said of his wound:—
"*It was not as deep as a well, or as wide*
As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead,
But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed,
And render life a thing to be enjoyed.

We believe there are millions of living witnesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic for weakness and mental despondency. Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

SPEER'S PORT WINE.—The Port grape is now cultivated in this country for a wine unexcelled by any other, in its mellow juiciness, richness of flavor, and brilliancy of color. The grape has been brought to a perfection never attained in Portugal, by Mr. A. Speer, in his vineyard, New Jersey. Physicians say it is superior to imported Port for invalids, and in summer it is more agreeable and refreshing than claret. Clergymen use it for its purity as a communion wine, while the most fashionable families drink it as a dinner wine.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
Some our druggists keep it.

A DELIGTFUL TREAT of a hot summer's eve is to step into Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street, and take a glass of his celebrated Raspberry Ice. Nothing like it.

COOLER THAN A CUCUMBER.—The present style of summer, in fact, only equalled in coolness by the beautiful styles of Summer Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.........................at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.........................at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.........................at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.........................at 25 cents.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d' Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

MCFARLAND—DAVIS.—May 2, by Rev. Richard A. Mallery, ALBAN TAYLOR MCFARLAND and Miss RACHEL DAVIS.

STEEVER—DOUGHTY.—On October 16, 1866, by the Rev. J. C. Brown, Rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Trenton, N. J., Mr. SAMUEL K. STEEVER to Miss MARY DOUGHTY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURNELL.—On the 21st instant, of cholera infantum, JAMES EDWIN and CHARLES HENRY (twin children), sons of Dr. W. W. and Elizabeth D. Burnell, aged 11 months and 5 days.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 21st instant, MARY, wife of Michael Dougherty, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1608 Bedford street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

FEENEY.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, PATRICK FEENEY, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2204 Linn street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

HICKS.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of William Hicks.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 807 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REESE.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM H. REESE, in the 32d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in the borough of Media, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Media Cemetery.

SCATTERGOOD.—On the 20th instant, DAVID SCATTERGOOD, in the 61st year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Fourth-day, the 24th instant, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., without further notice. Cars leave Vine street wharf at 2 o'clock and return at 4·45 and 7·30 P. M.

FOR MANY OR FOR FEW WANTS IN Housekeepers' Hardware, we shall be pleased to show you our assortment. Perhaps you may then conclude to purchase them of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TINNED CHEESE AND BUTTER KNIVES are a desirable article for grocers' use, as this coating of tin protects them from rusting. Several sizes are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MOVABLE HAT AND CLOTHING HOOKS, attached to neat walnut frames, so that they may be fixed in a few minutes in a closet, wardrobe, or entry, and removed again without trouble. Several styles for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 3p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 28 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. As soon as the Court was opened Mr. Merrick stated that Mr. Queen, who was ill last week when summoned, was now in Court, and he asked that he be now examined. The examination would occupy but a few minutes.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not object to the examination during the morning.

Rev. Charles Boucher was sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley—I reside in the parish of St Hillaire, Canada; I am rector of that parish; in 1865 I resided in the parish of St. Liboise; I recognize the prisoner at the bar; I saw him in April, 1865, at St. Liboise, about the 22d of April, 1865; he was in company with Mr. Joseph Dutilley who brought him to my place; the prisoner remained at my house about three months; after that he went to Montreal; I then saw him from time to time until he left for Europe; I saw him twice a week until he left for Europe.

Question. Do you know that he received any information from the United States with regard to his mother?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said it was stated in opening by the prosecution, that Surratt had fled and deserted his mother, thus showing cowardice. The defense desired to prove that he did not flee as a coward, that he was not aware of his mother's condition, and that it was proposed to show what he did when he ascertained his mother's condition.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was plain that the evidence could not be admitted.

Mr. Wilson said he had not referred to Mrs. Surratt in the opening.

Mr. Merrick contended that it was proper to show this to deny the statement of counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont asked if the prosecution was to show that all was not so that had been stated by the attorney for the defense?

By Mr. Pierrepont—I recognize the gentleman by your side; he was my family physician; I cannot say positively that he was present at the time of this quarrel; I recognize that man as Dr. Erskine; he was called to attend me sometimes; it strikes me that at the time of the quarrel there was some one with McMillan, but I cannot say that Dr. Erskine is the man; the quarrel with McMillan occurred in the house; I do not think any one was in my parlor at the time; I think this quarrel occurred in June, 1864; I cannot recollect whereabouts I saw McMillan after this; it is hard to recollect, as I shortly after left Shelfard; Dr. McMillan's general reputation was bad; I can mention some names of men who would not believe him, and among them a Scotchman named McRae and a Frenchman named Potuir; another name occurs to my mind, that of Daniel McGill, a farmer of West Shelfard; I cannot now recollect any others.

Dr. McMillan was called to attend me professionally once because there was not another physician at Waterloo; I think Dr. Erskine attended me previously to Dr. McMillan; I saw him pass by several times; he attended several families there in Shelfard; I knew Dr. McMillan; I will not say he bore a bad character for truth the first year I knew him; it was about the year 1862 or 1863 that I first heard of McMillan's bad character for truth; after 1863 his reputation did not go for the best; I left West Shelfard because I was removed by my bishop; I was removed for a betterment; some complaint was made to my bishop, but he never censured my conduct; he did not remove me until I asked for it on account of my health.

I was in Shelfard five years, and for four years I asked to be removed; I said McMillan insulted me; it occurred in my house.

Question.—Was Dr. Erskine present.

Mr. Merrick said the witness had said no one was in the parlor, although he recollected some one came with McMillen.

The question was admitted, and the witness resumed—I do not recollect that Dr. Erskine was present when McMillan insulted me; I never was insulted except in my house; McMillan called me a blackguard and mumbled some other thing; when I took him by the collar he undertook to resist; he did nothing to insult me, except the words, and he called me a liar upon the subject we were speaking of; I do not remember having a conversation with McMillan in Dr. Erskine's office, in 1864, before the quarrel with McMillan; I was in Erskine's office before the quarrel; do not remember conversing with McMillan in Dr. Erskine's office; don't remember a conversation with McMillan in Erskine's about the church subscription; don't remember that McMillan spoke to me about money due in Dr. Erskine's office in Waterloo; don't remember McMillan telling me that the church would not trust the money to me, and that was the reason why he demanded the money; I went to Shelfard from St. Liboise, and left the latter place last fall; I first saw the prisoner in St. Liboise; I think it was on Wednesday evening, April 23, 1865; he came with Joseph Dutilley; I was in bed, but I heard them come in a cart; when Surratt came he was not disguised.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 6000 bbls State, $6·75@11·25; Ohio, $10·15@12·90; Western, $6·75@12·25; Southern, $9·50@17. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy, and 2@3c. lower; sales of 50,000 bushels mixed Western $1@1·02. Oats quiet. Sales of 18,000 bushels Western, 80@83c. Beef firm and unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess, $23·25@23·75. Lard quiet at 12@13c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅞; Erie, 72⅛; Reading, 105⅝; Canton Company, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 121¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 80⅞; New York Central, 103⅝; Illinois Central, 119, ex-dividend; Cumberland preferred, 138½; Missouri 6s, 103¾; Hudson River, 129½; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111⅜; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 108⅜; U. S. Ten-forties, 102¼; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 107⅜. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange steady and unchanged. Gold, 139⅞.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Lawrence, Bart., F. R. S.

The London *Telegraph* announces the death of this distinguished medical gentleman, at his residence, Whitehall place, on the 5th instant. The deceased was born at Cirencester, on the 16th of July, 1783, and had therefore attained the great age of eighty-four years at the time of his death. He received a preliminary education at a classical school near Gloucester, and was afterwards apprenticed to the celebrated Abernethy, of London. Before three years of his apprenticeship had expired he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, so decided was his zeal in anatomical pursuits. He finished his professional education, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 6th of September, 1805, was appointed assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in March, 1813, and succeeded to one of the principal surgeoncies in May, 1824. He had previously been chosen one of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons, and delivered the lectures there for four years. For several years Mr. Lawrence lectured on Surgery at different medical schools, his celebrated lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man giving rise to the charge of materialism, as well as being the subject of severe criticism. The Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell requested the author either to resign his appointment as Surgeon of those institutions or to retract his convictions. In compliance with this demand he wrote a long letter, expressing regret at having given utterance to the pernicious doctrines contained in the lectures, the published copies of which he afterwards sold to a London publisher for exportation to this country. In 1826 the deceased made himself conspicuous in his opposition to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, although two years subsequent he became a member of the same Council, having been elected to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir P. McGregor, and in 1840 was promoted to a seat in the Court of Examiners. Sir William Lawrence, who was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad, had obtained the highest honors which can fall to the lot of a surgeon. In addition to those already mentioned, he had been twice elected a President of the Royal College of Surgeons, viz., in 1846 and again in 1855. On the passing of the Medical act and the institution of a Council of Medical Education and Registration, Sir William was nominated by the Crown a member of that body. He was the senior sergeant-surgeon of the Queen, and only a few months since was created a baronet. By his decease there is a vacancy in the Council of the College of Surgeons. The deceased Baronet leaves a son, who is a member of the College of Surgeons and medical officer in the Queen's Indian army, as well as two daughters.

Judge J. S. Yerger.

The Memphis papers announce the death of this gentleman, from congestion of the brain, on the 14th instant, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at which city he was attending the holding of his court. The deceased was, we believe, a native of Tennessee, but had been a citizen of Mississippi for many years. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and as a judge was very popular.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Nomination of Horace Greeley.

The nomination of Hon. Horace Greeley to be Minister to Austria was laid over through the action of Senator Tipton.

Mr. Sumner had consulted with his colleagues of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and reported favorably upon the nomination; but Mr. Tipton objected, saying he would never consent to the confirmation of the bailer of Jeff. Davis. Under the rule, when objection is made, a nomination cannot be considered the same day upon which it is made, and it went over.

The Exodus of Congressmen.

There has been a general stampede of Congressmen since Saturday, and very few remain here.

The Attack by Indians Contradicted.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A telegram from General A. J. Smith, dated Fort Harker, July 20, to General Sherman's headquarters here, states that reliable information has been received that Bishop Lamay and party, recently reported attacked by Indians near Fort Larned, and men killed and women taken captives, passed Fort Dodge, fifty-five miles west of Fort Larned, in company with a large train, on the 16th inst. The reported massacre must, therefore, be false.

TERRITORY FOR SALE—ANOTHER CHANCE FOR UNCLE SAMUEL'S REAL ESTATE SECRETARY.—The New York *Citizen* says:—"The Sultan is understood to have offered Jerusalem for sale to Russia. Here is another opportunity for Mr. Seward. Let him outbid the Czar and secure Jerusalem for the United States. It would be the crowning glory of his diplomatic career. Jerusalem is almost as accessible as Walrussia, and its inhabitants are more picturesque, if not more civilized, than the Esquimaux. The entire Jewish population of the Union would at once emigrate to Jerusalem, and reconstruct the present rather heterogeneous state of society there. Our commerce would be benefited in many respects by the acquisition. The olive branches which the Secretary of State has lately been offering to the riotous South American republics could be imported directly from the new territory at a very small expense, and as Jerusalem would of course become the very centre of the old clothes business, our foreign ministers and consuls would find it a cheap and convenient place for supplying themselves with diplomatic uniforms, such as Congress will probably prescribe for them. The President might assume the ancient title of 'King of Cyprus and Jerusalem,' which was, until lately, enjoyed by the King of Sardinia, and the hymn, 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' would be added to our list of national melodies. The mosque of Omar would be converted into a State House, the pool of Siloam would be rented by some enterprising proprietor of swimming baths, the hill of Zion would be dotted with hotels and concert saloons, and the Valley of Hinnom would make an admirably appropriate place for holding primary elections."

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$1500 City 6s, New..b5..100	400 sh McIlhenny...... ⅝
$3300 do..New..b5..100	600 do......... ⅝
4 sh Morris C P.......118¾	200 sh McClint'k Oil... ⅝
14 sh Penna R.........52⅝	100 do......... ⅝
74 do.........b5. 52⅝	2 sh Leh V R.......... 59
10 do.........b5. 52⅝	5 do......... 59
1 2 do......... 52⅝	26 sh Com'l Bk......... 57
15 sh Mech Bk......... 31½	
SECOND BOARD.	
$1000 City 6s, New.......100	200 sh Ocean Oil......... 3⅛
12 sh Leh N stk......... 44	100 sh McClintock......... ⅝

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 3 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 11 6m ABOVE SIXTH.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.
SMYTH & ADAIR.
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22—Noon.—The steamship Tripoli, from New York July 10, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The barque Tangent, from Boston, was passed June 27, waterlogged and abandoned.

LONDON, July 22—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 7·16; U. S. 5-20s, 72¼; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie Railroad, 49¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Noon.—Cotton firm. Sales of 12,000 bales.

Other markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Petroleum, 43f.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—By way of Galveston we have one week's later dates from Mexico. The Brownsville *Ranchero* doubts the report of an army of observation under Cortinas, and publishes an extract from a letter said to have been written by Escobedo to Gomez, directing him, by every means in his power, to make the country Mexican, and as all property in the hands of foreigners were acquired by Mexican misfortunes, he should take it, and have power to hunt them from the country. He says:—"My motto is, Death to all strangers; and there will be danger of the Yankees interfering as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union; besides, the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against us. Before we get through with the foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging their own heads instead of those of the Austrians."

Up to the 15th Marquez and O'Haran had not been found. Some of their adherents supposed them to be secreted in the house of the British Minister. Diaz has ordered the capture of the foreign representatives who do not recognize the Liberal Government. Seven hundred Austrian prisoners have been sent to Puebla. Twelve more Generals have been shot at Queretaro, among them Otero and Castillo, and five Colonels. Juarez has issued an order for the convocation of a Congress to elect a President. Ortega is in prison in Monterey. Captain Freeman, of revenue cutter Wilderness, who conveyed Madame Juarez's party to Vera Cruz, reports the Liberals extremely independent and saucy. The Prussian Consul at Vera Cruz was conducting negotiations with the Liberals for the release of the Austrian prisoners. Santa Anna is still alive in Campeachy. His captors are awaiting orders from the Liberal Government, and, failing these, he will undoubtedly be shot. Matamoras advices to the same effect have been received.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Reverdy Johnson on the Situation—He Believes Colored Men will Vote in Maryland, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 22.—I had a conversation to-day with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who thinks if the Maryland Constitutional Convention fails to promptly give the colored citizens the right to testify in all cases in courts, the Sumner-Wilson bill will surely be passed at the next session of Congress, and probably will be at any rate, if negroes are prevented from exercising manhood suffrage.

Mr. Johnson has been to New York, consulting regarding his eye, which is no better, but rather worse.

Business is dull. We have considerable receipts of new wheat of a superior quality, and prices are declining.

Adolphus Wolf was tried this morning before Judge Scott on a writ of habeas corpus, charged with obtaining $25,000 worth of goods under false pretenses.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, at 2 o'clock to-day, Edward F. Conway was charged with collecting money for the benefit of the wife of one of the members of the Franklin Engine, who was killed at the fire at the American Theatre, without being authorized. Reserve Officer Hill arrested him.

Thomas H. Clark testified that he was a member of the Franklin; he was not authorized to make collections.

Dr. Gilbert testified that he gave defendant two dollars for the widow of a fireman who was killed at the Walnut street calamity.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

John Boyer was charged with running into the carriage of the Western Hose Company, at Sixth and Walnut streets, this morning. Boyer drives a furniture car. The hose carriage was coming down Sixth street, and Boyer was driving up Walnut street. As he approached the corner, the tongue of the carriage struck the hind wheels of the furniture car, breaking it off short. The defendant was held in $600 bail to answer.

Thomas Morton and James Trainer were charged with stabbing a man named Nicholas Blondin. The particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns. The defendants were held for a further hearing.

John Derr was charged with misdemeanor, selling liquor on the Sabbath, and selling it to a Mr. B. York, after being cautioned not to sell to him. Mr. B. York and Derr were each held in $800 bail to answer at Court, the former for turning his wife out of the house.

William McNelley was charged with breaking into and stealing $250 worth of liquors, cigars, etc. from Crippin & Maddock's grocery store, Third and Carter's alley, at an early hour on Friday morning last.

John Baker, private watchman on Third street, testified that he found the cellar-door open, and the bolt of the lock was shot back. He arrested defendant at Third and Spruce streets.

There was no evidence elicited to criminate the defendant, and he was discharged.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at No. 450 Magnolia street about 12 o'clock to-day, caused by sparks from the chimney setting fire to the roof.

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

We have to glance over sixty years in as many minutes. To read the mere catalogue of characters who figured during that long period would occupy our allotted time, and we should have all text and no sermon. England had to undergo the revolt of the American colonies; to submit to defeat and separation; to shake under the volcano of the French Revolution; to grapple and fight for the life with her gigantic enemy Napoleon; to grasp and rally after that tremendous struggle. The old society, with its courtly splendors, had to pass away; generations of statesmen to rise and disappear; Pitt to follow Chatham to the tomb; the memory of Rodney and Wolfe to be superseded by Nelson's and Wellington's glory; the old poets, who unite us to Queen Anne's time, to sink into their graves; Johnson to die, and Scott and Byron to arise; Garrick to delight the world with his dazzling dramatic genius, and Kean to leap on the stage and take possession of the astonished theatre. Steam had to be invented; kings to be beheaded, banished, deposed, restored; Napoleon to be but an episode, and George III is to be alive through all these varied changes, to accompany his people through all these revolutions of thought, government, society—to survive out of the old world into ours.

When I first saw England she was in mourning for the young Princess Charlotte, the hope of the empire. I came from India as a child, and our ship touched at an island on the way home, where my black servant took me a long walk over rocks and hills until we reached a garden where we saw a man walking. "That is he," said the black man; "that is Bonaparte. He eats three sheep every day, and all the little children he can lay hands on!" There were people in the British dominions besides that poor Calcutta serving-man with an equal horror of the Corsican ogre.

With the same childish attendant I remember peeping through the colonnade at Carlton House, and seeing the abode of the great prince regent. I can see yet the Guards pacing before the gates of the place. The place? What place? The palace exists no more than the palace of Nebuchadnezzar. It is but a name now. Where be the sentries who used to salute as the royal chariots drove in and out? The chariots, with the kings inside, have driven to the realms of Pluto; the tall Guards have marched into darkness, and the echoes of their drums are rolling in Hades. Where the palace once stood a hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James' Park. A score of grave gentlemen are taking their tea at the Athenæum Club; as many grisly warriors are garrisoning the United Service Club opposite. Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now—the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumor—the English forum, so to speak, where men discuss the last despatch from the Crimea, the last speech of Lord Derby, the next move of Lord John. And, now and then, to a few antiquarians, whose thoughts are with the past rather than with the present, it is a memorial of old times and old people, and Pall Mall is our Palmyra. Look! Above this spot Tom of Ten Thousand was killed by Konigsmarck's gang. In that great red house Gainsborough lived, and Culloden Cumberland, George III's uncle. Yonder is Sarah Marlborough's palace, just as it stood when that termagant occupied it. At No. 25 Walter Scott used to live; at the house now No. 79, and occupied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, resided Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn, comedian. How often has Queen Caroline's chair issued from under yonder arch! All the men of the Georges have passed up and down the street. It has seen Walpole's chariot and Chatham's sedan; and Fox, Gibbon, Sheridan, on their way to Brookes'; and stately William Pitt stalking on the arm of Dundas; and Hanger and Tom Sheridan reeling out of Ragget's; and Byron limping into Wattier's; and Swift striding out of Bury street; and Mr. Addison and Dick Steele, both perhaps a little the better for liquor; and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York clattering over the pavement; and Johnson counting the posts along the streets, after dawdling before Dodsley's window; and Horace Walpole hobbling into his carriage, with a gimcrack just bought out at Christie's; and George Selwyn sauntering into White's.

In the published letters to George Selwyn we get a mass of correspondence by no means so brilliant and witty as Walpole's, or so bitter and bright as Hervey's, but as interesting, and even more descriptive of the time, because the letters are the work of many hands. You hear more voices speaking, as it were, and more natural than Horace's dandified treble, and Sporus' malignant whisper. As one reads the Selwyn letters—as one looks at Reynolds' noble pictures, illustrative of those magnificent times and voluptuous people—one almost hears the voice of the dead past; the laughter and the chorus; the toast called over the brimming cups; the shout at the race-course or the gaming-table; the merry jokes frankly spoken to the laughing fine lady. How fine those ladies were—those ladies who heard and spoke such coarse jokes! how grand those gentlemen!

I fancy that peculiar product of the past, the fine gentleman, has almost vanished off the face of the earth, and is disappearing like the beaver or the Red Indian. We can't have fine gentlemen any more, because we can't have the society in which they lived. The people will not obey; the parasites will not be as obsequious as formerly; children do not go down on their knees to beg their parents' blessing; chaplains do not say grace and retire before the pudding; servants do not say your honor and your worship at every moment; tradesmen do not stand hat in hand as the gentleman passes; authors do not wait for hours in gentlemen's ante-rooms with a fulsome dedication, for which they hope to get five guineas from his lordship. In the days when there were fine gentlemen, Mr. Secretary Pitt's under-secretaries did not dare to sit down before him; but Mr. Pitt, in his turn, went down on his gouty knees to George II; and when George III spoke a few kind words to him, Lord Chatham burst into tears of reverential joy and gratitude; so awful was the idea of the monarch, and so great the distinctions of rank. Fancy Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston on their knees while the sovereign was reading a despatch, or beginning to cry because Prince Albert said something civil!

At the accession of George III the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune. Society recognized their superiority, which they themselves pretty calmly took for granted. They inherited not only titles and estates, and seats in the House of Peers, but seats in the House of Commons. There were a multitude of government places, and not merely these, but bribes of actual £500 notes, which members of the House took not much shame in assuming. Fox went into Parliament at 20; Pitt was just of age; his father not much older. It was the good time for patricians. Small blame to them if they took and enjoyed, and over-enjoyed, the prizes of politics, the pleasures of social life.

In these letters to Selwyn we are made acquainted with a whole society of these defunct fine gentlemen, and can watch with a curious interest a life which the novel-writers of that time, I think, have scarce touched upon. To Smollett—to Fielding even—a lord was a lord; a gorgeous being with a blue ribbon, a coroneted chair, and an immense star on his bosom, to whom commoners paid reverence. Richardson, a man of humbler birth than either of the above two, owned that he was ignorant regarding the manners of the aristocracy, and besought Mrs. Donnellan, a lady who lived in the great world, to examine a volume of Sir Charles Grandison, and point out any errors which she might see in this particular. Mrs. Donnellan found so many faults that Richardson changed color, shut up the book, and muttered that it were best to throw it in the fire. Here, in Selwyn, we have the real, original men and women of fashion of the early time of George III. We can follow them to the new club at Almack's; we can travel over Europe with them; we can accompany them not only to the public places, but to their country-houses and private society. Here is a whole company of them; wits and prodigals; some persevering in their bad ways; some repenting, but relapsing; beautiful ladies, parasites, humble chaplains, led captains. Those fair creatures whom we love in Reynolds' portraits, and who still look out on us from his canvases, with their sweet, calm faces and gracious smiles—those fine gentlemen who did us the honor to govern us; who inherited their boroughs, took their ease in their patent places, and slipped Lord North's bribes so elegantly under their ruffles—we make acquaintance with a hundred of these fine folks, hear their talk and laughter, read of their loves, quarrels, intrigues, debts, duels, divorces; can fancy them alive if we read the book long enough. We can attend at Duke Hamilton's wedding, and behold him marry his bride with the curtain-ring; we can peep into her poor sister's deathbed; we can see Charles Fox cursing over the cards, or March bawling out the odds at Newmarket; we can imagine Burgoyne tripping off from St. James' street to conquer the Americans, and slinking back into the club somewhat crestfallen after his beating; we can see the young king dressing himself for the drawing-room and asking ten thousand questions regarding all the gentlemen; we can have high life or low, the struggle at the Opera to behold the Violetta or the Zamperini—the Macaronies and the fine ladies in their chairs trooping to the masquerade or Madame Cornelys'—the crowd at Drury Lane to look at the body of Miss Ray, whom Parson Hackman has just pistolled—or we can peep into Newgate, where poor Mr. Rice, the forger, is waiting his fate and his supper. "You need not be particular about the sauce for his fowl," says one turnkey to another, "for you know he is to be hanged in the morning." "Yes," replies the second janitor, "but the chaplain sups with him, and he is a terrible fellow for melted butter!"

Selwyn has a chaplain and parasite—one Dr. Warner, than whom Plautus, or Ben Jonson, or Hogarth never painted a better character. In letter after letter he adds fresh strokes to the portrait of himself, and completes a portrait not a little curious to look at, now that the man has passed away; all the foul pleasures and gambols in which he revelled, played out; all the rouged faces into which he leered, worms and skulls; all the fine gentleman whose shoebuckles he kissed, laid in their coffins. This worthy clergyman takes care to tell us that he does not believe in his religion, though, thank Heaven, he is not so great a rogue as a lawyer. He goes on Mr. Selwyn's errands—any errands—and is proud, he says, to be that gentleman's proveditor. He waits upon the Duke of Queensberry—old Q.—and exchanges pretty stories with that aristocrat. He comes home "after a bard day's christening," as he says, and writes to his patron before sitting down to whist and partridges for supper. He revels in the thoughts of ox-cheek and Burgundy; he is a boisterous, uproarious parasite, licks his master's shoes with explosions of laughter and cunning smack and gusto, and likes the taste of that blacking as much as the best claret in old Q.'s cellar. He has Rabelais and Horace at his greasy fingers' ends. He is inexpressibly mean; curiously jolly; kindly and good natured in secret—a tender-hearted knave, not a venomous lick-spittle. Jesse says that at his chapel in Long Acre "he attained a considerable popularity by the pleasing, manly, and eloquent style of his delivery." Was infidelity endemic, and corruption in the air? Around a young king, himself of the most exemplary life and undoubted piety, lived a court society as dissolute as our country ever knew. George II's bad morals bore their fruit in George III's early years; as I believe that a knowledge of that good man's example, his moderation, his frugal simplicity and God-fearing life, tended infinitely to improve the morals of the country and purify the whole nation.

After Warner the most interesting of Selwyn's correspondents is the Earl of Carlisle, grandfather of the amiable nobleman at present Viceroy in Ireland. The grandfather, too, was Irish viceroy, having previously been treasurer of the king's household, and, in 1778, the principal commissioner for treating, consulting, and agreeing upon the means of quieting the divisions subsisting in his majesty's colonies, plantations, and possessions in North America. You may read his lordship's manifestoes in the Royal New York *Gazette*. He returned to England, having by no means quieted the colonies, and speedily afterwards the Royal New York *Gazette* somehow ceased to be published.

This good, clever, kind, highly-bred Lord Carlisle was one of the English fine gentlemen who was well-nigh ruined by the awful debauchery and extravagance which prevailed in the great English society of those days. Its dissoluteness was awful; it had swarmed over Europe after the peace; it had danced and raced and gambled in all the courts. It had made its bow at Versailles; it had run its horses on the plain of Sablons, near Paris, and created the Anglo-mania there; it had exported vast quantities of pictures and marbles from Rome and Florence; it had ruined itself by building great galleries and palaces for the reception of the statues and pictures; it had brought over singing-women and dancing-women from all the operas of Europe, on whom my lords lavished their thousands, while they left their honest wives and honest children languishing in the lonely, deserted splendors of the castle and park at home.

Besides the great London society of those days, there was another unacknowledged world, extravagant beyond measure, tearing about in the pursuit of pleasure; dancing, gambling, drinking, singing; meeting the real society in the public places (at Ranelaghs, Vauxhalls, and Ridottos, about which our old novelists talk so constantly), and outvying the real leaders of fashion in luxury, and splendor, and beauty. For instance, when the famous Miss Gunning visited Paris as Lady Coventry, where she expected that her beauty would meet with the applause which had followed her and her sister through England, it appears she was put to flight by an English lady still more lovely in the eyes of the Parisians. A certain Mrs. Pitt took a box at the opera opposite the countess, and was so much handsomer than her ladyship that the parterre cried out that this was the real English lady, whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. The poor thing died presently of consumption, accelerated, it was said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers. (We must represent to ourselves all fashionable female Europe at that time as plastered with white and radolled with red.) She left two daughters behind her, whom George Selwyn loved (he was curiously fond of little children), and who are described very drolly and pathetically in these letters, in their little nursery, where passionate little Lady Fanny, if she had not good cards, flung hers into Lady Mary's face; and where they sat conspiring how they should receive a new mother-in-law, whom their papa presently brought home. They got on very well with their mother-in-law, who was very kind to them; and they grew up, and they were married, and they were both divorced afterwards—poor little souls! Poor painted mother, poor society, ghastly in its pleasures, its loves, its revelries!

As for my lord commissioner, we can afford to speak about him; because though he was a wild and weak commissioner at one time, though he hurt his estate, though he gambled and lost ten thousand pounds at a sitting—"five times more," says the unlucky gentleman, "than I ever lost before;" though he swore he never would touch a card again, and yet, strange to say, went back to the table and lost still more—yet he repented of his errors, sobered down, and became a worthy peer and a good country gentleman, and returned to the good wife and the good children whom he had always loved with the best part of his heart. He had married at one-and-twenty. He found himself, in the midst of a dissolute society, at the head of a great fortune. Forced into luxury, and obliged to be a great lord and a great idler, he yielded to some temptations, and paid for them a bitter penalty of manly remorse; from some others he fled wisely, and ended by conquering them nobly. But he always had the good wife and children in his mind, and they saved him. "I am very glad you did not come to me the morning I left London," he writes to G. Selwyn, as he is embarking for America. "I can only say, I never knew till that moment of parting what grief was." There is no parting now, where they are. The faithful wife, the kind, generous gentleman, have left a noble race behind them; an inheritor of his name and titles who is beloved as widely as he is known; a man most kind, accomplished, gentle, friendly, and pure; and female descendants occupying high stations and embellishing great names, some renowned for beauty, and all for spotless lives and pious, matronly virtues.

Another of Selwyn's correspondents is the Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Queensberry, whose life lasted into this century, and who, certainly, as earl or duke, young man or greybeard, was not an ornament to any possible society. The legends about old Q. are awful. In Selwyn, in Wraxall, and contemporary chronicles, the observer of human nature may follow him, drinking, gambling, intriguing to the end of his career; when the wrinkled, paisied, toothless old Don Juan died as wicked and unrepentant as he had been at the hottest season of youth and passion. There is a house in Piccadilly where they used to show a certain low window at which old Q. sat to his very last days, ogling through his senile glasses the women as they passed by.

There must have been a great deal of good about this lazy, sleepy George Selwyn, which, no doubt, is set to his present credit. "Your friendship," writes Carlisle to him, "is so different from anything I have ever met with or seen in the world, that when I recollect the extraordinary proofs of your kindness, it seems to me like a dream." "I have lost my oldest friend and acquaintance, G. Selwyn," writes Walpole to Miss Berry. "I really loved him, not only for his infinite wit, but for a thousand good qualities." I am glad, for my part, that such a lover of cakes and ale should have had a thousand good qualities—that he should have been friendly, generous, warm-hearted, trustworthy. "I rise at six," writes Carlisle to him from Spa (a great resort of fashionable people in our ancestors' days), "play at cricket till dinner, and dance in the evening till I can scarcely crawl to bed at eleven. There is a life for you! You get up at nine; play with Baton, your dog, till twelve, in your dressing-gown; then creep down to White's; are five hours at table; sleep till supper-time, and then make two wretches carry you in a sedan-chair, with three pints of claret in you, three miles for a shilling." Occasionally, instead of sleeping at White's, George went down and snoozed in the House of Commons by the side of Lord North. He represented Gloucester for many years, and had a borough of his own, Ludgershall, for which, when he was too lazy to contest Gloucester, he sat himself. "I have given directions for the election of Ludgershall to be of Lord Melbourne and myself," he writes to the premier, whose friend he was, and who was himself as sleepy, as witty, and as good natured as George.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Estate of WILIMAN WHILLDIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM M. FARR, Administrator of the Estate of Captain WILMON WHILLDIN, deceased, under letters granted by the Register of Wills, of Philadelphia, May 28, 1866, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of July, inst., 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. EGBERT NICHOLS,

7 12 fmw 5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARGARET SCANLON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of JOHN O'BYRNE, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of MARGARET SCANLON, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, inst., 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of John O'Byrne, Esq., No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 12 lmw5t GEORGE W. BAUGH, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN TURNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HUGH GAMBLE, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN TURNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

7 12 lmw5t 2 A. ATWOOD GRACE, Auditor.

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This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 lmw

COAL.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 2

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

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GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 28 2m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.

Manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,

1 2 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wam3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

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ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 14p

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We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

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Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

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And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY

PORTFOLIOS,

TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,

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CHESSMEN,

CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Paints, Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

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COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 108 JONES Alley.

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE STREAM.

[*From Belgravia.*]

Ah! don't you remember, sweet Amy, the talking
You caused down at Silverdale Hall?
How men were all wild to attend you in walking,
Or to carry your sunshade or shawl?
You laughed and you flirted, and were so provoking,
For you reigned like a despot supreme!
And issued your edicts—part earnest, part joking—
From your home by the side of the stream.

Then you had your favorites, I can't help confessing,
Though you treated us all as your slaves—
One moment were angry, the next were caressing,
More capricious than wind-driven waves.
'Twas then Charlie Lincoln and I were both trying
To be first in your love and esteem,
Whilst swiftly the rosy young hours were flying
At your court by the side of the stream.

Thus it often occurred in that bright sunny weather
That we both were ensnared by your wiles;
You gave one a flower, another a feather,
Whilst you gladdened us both with your smiles.
At last came a time of most exquisite rapture—
How short did that afternoon seem!—
As rosy lips pouted, I made my first capture,
When I met you alone by the stream.

Alone, did I say? Charlie Lincoln had seen us;
That he had, I could tell by his look:
What matter? With osiers and hurdles between us,
With a thick tangled hedge and—a brook.
'Twas all one to me, for he could not come over;
So he bowed in a manner supreme,
And envied the lot that had cast me in clover,
With himself the wrong side of the stream.

How tender and true were those words softly spoken!
How lovely the light in your eyes!
How earnest those pledges, ne'er meant to be broken,
Those whispers that melted to sighs!
No longer mere fancy—my fate was decided;
No phantom, or fairy-like dream:
I blessed the good luck that my rival had guided
Thus to walk the wrong side of the stream.

DINNERS AND MANNERS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

From the (London) Gentleman's Magazine.

There can be little doubt that people lived well in those days, better and less roughly than we imagine. There was a great profusion of dishes at the tables of the nobles and gentry on ordinary occasions—a profusion never seen now—but on festive occasions or great events it almost exceeds our belief. Men vied with each other in extravagance. Richard II entertained ten thousand persons daily. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, expended in one year about 2200 pounds of silver in feasting, and in that year his household consumed 371 pipes of wine. Matthew Paris tells us that at the marriage banquet of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, there were served up more than thirty thousand dishes. In the following century, at the installation of the Abbot of St. Augustine's, no less than three thousand dishes were served. At the knighting and marriage of Alexander of Scotland, sixty oxen were slain as one item of the feast, and all the rest in proportion. John Mansell, the King's Councillor, according to Stow, gave a dinner to the Kings of England and Scotland, whose Queens were also present, and many nobles and citizens, insomuch that his house could not hold them, and he had to erect tents for them. At this feast the first course consisted of more than seven hundred messes.

Boiling was the most general form of cooking meat, on account, probably, of the large quantities killed on the estate, which had to be preserved for use. In many of the old MSS., where cooking operations are represented, there are crooks suspended on hooks over tripods of fire. In a MS. in the British Museum there is a representation of a female cook attending to a caldron in which something is boiling; a holy-water clerk, with the asperges in his hand, is making love to the cook, and on the next folio of the MS. the affection has advanced so far as an embrace; but the clerk is abusing the confidence of the cook, and whilst he holds her to him with one arm, quietly abstracts the contents of the caldron with the other. Still there were many other dishes served up, for we find such implements in use as frying-pans, gridirons, hand-mills, saucers, pepper-mills, and instruments for crumbling bread. The meats were carried to dinner on spits direct from the fire by servants, who presented them kneeling to the guests, each of whom helped himself by taking hold of the meat and cutting or tearing a portion off. The made dishes were carried in procession, and the grand dish of all, the boar's head, was preceded with trumpets. The guests were marshalled to the table by two officers, directed to their seats, and served with water to wash their hands. At the best tables the meats, although plates were in use, were eaten off square slices of bread called "tranchoirs," the individual cutting it with the knife in his right hand, and feeding himself with the fingers of the left—forks had not yet been dreamt of. This custom of eating meat off slices of bread was an old one, and in earlier times, when they had finished, and the tranchoirs were well saturated, they were eaten as a bonne-bouche; but in the period of which we are writing they were thrown into the waste basket and given to the poor at the gate. When the handwashing was over, the absolute necessity of which we perceive, the dinner commenced, and we will now proceed to the injunctions given in the "Boke of Curtasye" as to behavior at table. The bread served up for eating was to be cut by the guest in a peculiar fashion; he is to be sparing of what he eats or drinks; should take care that his nails are clean. He is not to bite his bread and lay it down, but to break off what he wants; not to take too much in his mouth at once; not to eat on both sides of his mouth, nor to laugh nor talk when his mouth is full; nor to make a noise when he eats or drinks, nor to leave his spoons on the dish.

"Loke thy naylys ben clene in beythe,
Lest thy felagh lothe ther wythe (therewith).

"Byt not on thy brede and lay it doun,
That is no curteaye to use in towne,
But breke as myche as though wyll ete,
The remelant to pore thou shalle lete.

"Let never thy cheke be made to grete (too great)
With morsel of brede that thou shall ete;
And apys (apes) mow men sayne he makes
That brede and flesh in hys cheke bakes.

"On bathe halfe thy mouthe, so that thou ete
Mony a skorns shalle thou gete,
Thou shalle not laughe, ne spoke no thyng
While thi mouthe be fulle of mete or drynke.

"Ne suppe not with grete soundyng,
Nother potoge ne other thyng:
Let not thy spone stand on thy dysche,
Whether thou be served with flesh or fische;
Ne lay hit on thy disne-syde,
But clense hit honestly withouten pride."

They were very particular about the cloth; it was not to be soiled; nothing was to be thrown upon it, but upon the floor, about which they do not appear to have cared, as it was generally covered with rushes, so that bones, etc., might be thrown there with impunity.

"Loke no browyng on thy fynger pore
Befoule the clothe the before."

Further on the guest is warned against spitting on the cloth, from which it might be inferred that he might spit upon the floor.

"Gif thou spit on the borde or elle opone,
Thou shalle be holden an uncurtasye mon."

He is warned not to dip the same piece of bread twice in the dish, and to wipe his mouth before drinking, which, as one cup served for many, was a necessary injunction. Also, he is not to call for a dish once removed.

"In thi cysche yf thou wete thy brede,
Loke ther of that noght be lede.
To cast ayne thy dysche into,
Thou are unkynde yf thou do so;
Dry thy mouthe ay wele and fynde
When thou shall drynke other ale or wyne.
"Ne calle thou noght a dysche agayne,
That ys take fro the borde in playne."

Cats and dogs were allowed in the hall during dinner; but it was very bad manners to caress or touch one, even if it were the guest's own dog.

"Yf thy newne dogge thou scrape or clawe,
That is holden a vyse emong men knawe.
"Whereso thou sitt at mete in borde,
Avoidethe cat at on bare worde,
Ffor yf thou stroke cot other dogge,
Thou are lyke an ape teyzed with a clogge."

Although pocket-handkerchiefs were not in use, we glean from the books of etiquette that no embarrassment ensued at the table, as we should have imagined, seeing that they were compelled to respect the cloth, and yet ate with their fingers. What in our day would be a gross indelicacy even in a peasant, was no indelicacy then. In the "Boke of Curtasye" the difficulty is thus got over:—

"Yf thy nose thou clense as may befalle,
Loke thy honde thou clense withalle;
Prvely with skyrt do hit away,
Or ellis through thi tepet that is so gay."

In the "Contenances de Table" this is again enjoined. The person is told not to use the hand with which he carries his meat to the mouth, but to lay down his knife and use that hand. Eating with the knife—that is, conveying the food to the mouth with the knife—appears to be a propensity to which unrefined humanity in all ages is inveterately given. It is severely denounced in the old books of deportment. In the "Contenances de Table" it is said—

"Ne fais pas ton morsel conduire,
A ton coustel qui te peult nuire."

And in the "Boke of Curtasye" the same injunction is given:—

"With mete ne bere (bear) thy knyfe to mowthe,
Whether thou be sette, be strong, or couthe."

It will be already clear that the luxury of forks was unknown, and that delicate ladies and high-bred gentlemen fed themselves with the fingers of the left hand. In fact, the English were for a long time finding out any necessity for forks. In Italy they were introduced to the table in the fourteenth century; they were known in England in the time of Edward I, but only as a rare curiosity. In a list of that monarch's wardrobe there is a mention made of two knives in silver sheaths, and a fork of crystal. In the letters of Peter Damiani, there is mention made of a lady, the wife of a Doge of Venice, whose extravagant luxury was such that she would not eat with her fingers, but had her meat cut into small pieces by her servants, which she actually conveyed to her mouth with certain golden two-pronged forks—"*quæ mox illa quibusdam fuscinulis aureis atque bidentibus ori suo ingeriens adhibebat*"—an instance of wanton luxury so atrocious as to be held up by Peter as a warning to the lady to whom he was writing.

HOW ONE MAN CELEBRATED THE "FOURTH."

There is a patriotic person in New Jersey who celebrates the Fourth of July by himself. The Sussex *Register* tells the story:—

"Our old friend and subscriber, Mr. Barnes Lane, in accordance with the custom which he has adhered to for the last six or eight years, celebrated the national anniversary on Thursday upon his own hook. He plays with facility upon the musical instruments named below, writes his own toasts, drinks the best wh—ster, fires his own powder, and writes out for publication the report of his proceedings in a full, round hand. Hence he very properly styles it, in a note addressed to the *Register*, 'an independent celebration got up to suit himself.' We append the report sent us by Mr. Lane:—

"At sunrise the Stars and Stripes were fluttering in the breeze, when a heavy firing commenced and continued for a long time; then the Declaration of Independence was read; and then the toast-table (an old hogshead turned bottom upwards) was prepared, when the following toasts were drunk:—

"1. *The Day I Celebrate*—If I get thro' with a whole shirt and a whole hide, well and good; if not let 'em rip. One gun, three cheers. Music on fife. Tune—'Yankee Doodle.'

"2. All hail! sweet Independence, hail!
To thee we'll tribute pay;
Let every nigger act his part,
Now slavery's done away.

One gun, three cheers. Music on banjo. Tune—'Dandy Jim.'

"2. *George Washington and Abraham Lincoln*—The two great Apostles of Freedom—the the former delivered our country from British tyranny; the latter knocked the shackles of slavery from four millions of human beings at one single blow; while gratitude remains in the human breast, the praise of these two great men will dwell on the tongues of all true patriots. One gun, six cheers. Music on German flute. Tune—'Washington's Grand March.'

"4. *The Jewel of Liberty*—May it ever be kept safe in the ark of Freedom. One gun, three cheers. Music on violin. Tune—'Liberty Tree.'

"5. *The perjured Rebel cutthroats of the South*—When the devil gets back to where he fell from, then may they get back to the halls of Congress, and not till then. One gun, three cheers. Music on octave flute. Tune—'Go to the devil and shake yourself.'

"6. *President Johnson*—If the copper in his heart and the brass in his face were melted together, we would have bell-metal enough to pay our war debt and have enough left to purchase a ton of hemp, so much needed in the South. One gun, no cheers, no music, one hiss.

"7. *Jeff. Davis*—We never heard tell of his raising hemp, but we do sincerely hope to hear tell of hemp raising him before he has a chance to die a natural death. One gun, six cheers. Music on accordeon. Tune—'Logan Water' (dead march).

"8. Died very suddenly (politically) on the 6th day of November last, precisely at sunset, in the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, with all the fearful symptoms of niggerphobia, Andrew Jackson Preamble Rogers; peace to his ashes and a slow resurrection. One gun and a few crocodile tears. Music on tin whistle. Tune—'Rogue's March.'

"9. *Our last Presidential election*—George B. McClellan got votes 21, while his soul goes marching on. One gun, three cheers. Music on Jewish cymbal. Tune—'John Brown.'

"10. *The Nutmeg State*—If it ever means to supply the market with copper nutmeg graters, we think now is the time. One gun, three cheers. Music on base violin. Tune—'Hail Columbia.'

"11. *Old Sussex*—When we look at its mountains and its valleys, its rocks and its hills, Sprout Hill in particular, we think nature formed it on purpose for a den of Copperheads. One gun, nine unearthly hisses.

"12. *The fair sex*—The late fashion affords scarcely material enough to cover their scalps, to say nothing of their waterfalls; may we soon see bonnets once more. One gun and a smile. Music on jewsharp. Tune—'Barney, let the girls alone.'" B. LANE.

—The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have made their report to Congress. As already known, sites for buildings have been purchased at Augusta, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis. A third has yet to be selected. The Managers suggest additional legislation, with a view to the additional care of wives and children of the soldiers supported by the Institution, so as to obviate the objection urged by the soldiers to being separated from their families. The expenditures of the Board of Managers have been:—

Printing, postage, transportation, and salaries	$5,217
For out-door relief to disabled soldiers	500
For purchases of real estate, construction, furniture and equipment	79,620
For current expenses of the several branches, clothing, and subsistence	20,000
Total	$105,338
Balance on hand	$180,776

Relief has been afforded thus far to 1000 soldiers, most of them entirely helpless.

—The Howard University of New York city, an institution chartered by Congress last winter for the education of the colored race, is now going into operation with great success, 50 pupils being already gathered in its normal school. During the last month the corporation purchased a farm of 150 acres on Seventh street for $147,500. Within that month it has sold off land to the amount of $180,000, and still reserves 30 acres, valued at $100,000 more, for University purposes. A building has been commenced for recitation, and other rooms, the contract price of which is $68,000, which will be filled with scholars before another spring. The Faculty are now partially organized, and a Professor of Theology is soon to be chosen. Should the University continue to flourish as it has begun, by another year it will undoubtedly be at the head of the colored educational institutions of the country.

—Among the members of the Harvard College class of 1817, who celebrated their half-century reunion at the Boston Revere House, on Saturday evening, were Caleb Cushing, Stephen Salisbury, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, and David Lee Child. George Bancroft, another member, was absent.

—General Grant has ordered the arrest of Brevet Major-General S. W. Cranford, for disobedience of orders, in having failed to report to his regiment at Louisville, as requested by special orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·4 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8½

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent. 4 1½

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent. 6 26 1m

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 6 20 tf

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant { 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M. and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3·25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·23 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. 3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel. The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent. 6 24 tf

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·30 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·30 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvinston at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 1½

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't. 5 11½

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, 7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
100,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON, 7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

MAXIMILIAN.

Graphic Account of His Execution—He Gives a Kiss of Reconciliation to the Mexican People—He Forgives Lopez his Treason and Mexico her Crime—Affecting Letter to Carlotta.

The *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, June 20, publishes the following account of the execution of Maximilian and his two generals, Don Tomas Mejia and Miguel Miramon:—

BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The delay of thirty-four days, which kept our people so long in doubt, and aroused so much excitement, is thus accounted for. The first courier that reached San Luis on the morning of May 19 bearing the news of the capture returned here only on the 22d, and the Emperor was at once notified that he must appear before court-martial. He protested in writing, demanding to be tried by the Assembly of Notables who had called him to the throne.

The trial was postponed and a message sent to the President, with the letter of protest, and the documents that had been captured. Juarez's answer was received on May 30. It was a refusal of the demand, grounded on this incontestable fact, that the Assembly of Notables had not been convoked by the head of the republic; but the President, animated by a praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety to the Emperor on condition of the latter taking an oath never again to tread on Mexican soil, and of his signing at the same time his own downfall. Of his own accord, Maximilian said in a loud voice that he would accept with pleasure this double condition, if the officers and soldiers captured along with him were also set free. At that time he was ignorant of what had become of Del Castillo and Avellano. Even this requirement was acceded to; but it gave rise to conferences and negotiations that could not fail to be unsuccessful.

Meantime a council of war was held on the morning of July 11, presided over by General Corona, and composed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruis, and Negrete, with two colonels. The three prisoners were brought before the tribunal. Maximilian refused to have any counsel; Mejia and Miramon chose one for them both. We have not been able to get any details of that session, which lasted only about an hour. The prisoners were found guilty, and their condemnation, which was sent forward to San Luis Potosi that very day, was not returned confirmed until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was all along inclined to clemency; but our Minister at Washington, Senor Romero, had carried the day, and secured the order for his execution, although full stress was laid upon the fact of the small majority that had voted in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

As soon as General Corona got possession of the necessary document, the three prisoners were informed of their fate, but they manifested no surprise. Indeed, by this time they had learned what had befallen some of their comrades.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Maximilian requested that they might be allowed to remain together to the last. This was kindly granted. They were transferred to the old convent, which had answered as a hospital for the French troops, and the principal hall of which—on the ground floor—was spacious and comfortable. Is was in this room that the hospital drug shop had been kept. The room has two windows looking out on the court yard gardens. At one end of this room an altar was prepared. The sentinels had orders to fire on any one who should attempt to enter without a pass from Captain Gonzales. At all events, no one was permitted at first to enter but Father Fischer, Secretary and Confessor of Maximilian. Later, the Bishop of Queretaro offered his services, which were accepted after a short conference between the prisoners. They passed most of the night in conversation, and in preparing themselves for death. Miramon suffered a great deal from his wound in the eye, which he kept constantly bathing with fresh water. Mejia slept soundly.

At one time Maximilian asked for some writing materials; these were got with some difficulty, as it was in the middle of the night. He wrote two letters, the first in German, to the Archduchess Sophia, his mother; the other to his wife. He gave both letters to the bishop, requesting him to see that they be delivered. He gave him also a lock of his hair, which the wife of one of his guards requested permission to cut off herself. Before giving the lock of hair he kissed it, folded it up carefully, and then slipped it into the envelope already sealed for his wife.

About four o'clock Maximilian wished mass to be said, which was done by the bishop, after Mejia had been awakened. All then received communion together.

After mass the Emperor remained a long time kneeling on the hard stones—for they had no *prie-dieu*—with his eyes towards the ground and his head resting on his hand in a pensive attitude. It is not known for certain whether he was praying or weeping. Miramon was pale and downcast. Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We must bear in mind, however, that he was an Indian, and that he deemed it a glory to die with his sovereign.

LEAVING THE PRISON.

When 7 o'clock had struck, the music of the solemn procession was heard approaching, and Captain Gonzales entered the chapel with the bandages in his hands to cover the prisoners' eyes. Miramon quietly allowed him to cover his eyes, but Mejia refused, and as the Captain was about to take measures to overcome his resistance, the bishop uttered something to the Indian chief, who at once became submissive. But the Emperor, advancing, declared that he would not allow his eyes to be bandaged. After a few moments of hesitation, Gonzales saluted Maximilian with a kind look, and placed himself at the head of the escort.

The procession at once fell into line. A squadron of lancers led the way, followed by the band, which played a dead march. A battalion of infantry formed two lines, each four men deep, between which lines were the prisoners. When the procession reached the main door of the convent Mejia cried out, "Sire, for the last time shew us again the example of your noble courage; we follow in the footsteps of your Majesty." Just at this moment the Franciscans were passing. The first two bore the cross and the holy water, the remainder bore lighted tapers. Each of the three coffins was borne by four Indians, and the three black crosses, with the prisoners' seats, were borne along at the rear. Captain Gonzales at this point made a sign to Maximilian to step out into the street. He obeyed, advancing very courageously as he said in his broken Spanish, *Vamos nos a la libertad.* (Let us advance to our freedom.)

THE EXECUTION.

The procession then wended its way along the Calle del Cementerio behind the church and along the route by the aqueduct. In a short while it had the whole plain in full view, and the view from below was imposing indeed. The Emperor marched first, with the Abbe Fischer on his right, and the bishop on his left. Behind him came Miramon, resting on the arms of two Franciscans, and Mejia supported by the two priests belonging to the parish of the Santa Cruz. When they had reached the top of the height de la Campana, Maximilian looked fixedly towards the rising sun; then drawing from his pocket his watch, touched its spring and produced a miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. He brought the image to his lips, kissed it, and then handing it by the chain to Father Fischer, said:—"Carry this souvenir to Europe for my dear wife; and should she ever be able to understand you, tell her that my eyes were closed with her likeness, which I will bear with me to heaven!" The point which the cortege had reached is near the big wall of the cemetery. The bells of the churches were tolling, and the immediate witnesses of the scene were but few, as the crowd had been kept back by the soldiery.

The three black crosses and the prisoners' benches were fixed against the wall, and the three firing platoons—composed of five men each, with two under officers to each platoon in reserve for the *coup de grace*—advanced to within three paces of the condemned. The Emperor, when he heard the clicking of the firelocks, thought they were about to fire, and approaching his two companions, embraced them with touching earnestness. Miramon was so affected that he almost fell over on his seat, but the Franciscans stretched his arms out in the attitude of a cross. Mejia returned the Emperor's embrace with great affection, and uttered some broken words that no one could distinguish, and crossing his arms on his breast stood up nobly. The bishop, advancing to Maximilian, said:—"Sire, in my person, bestow upon all Mexico the kiss of reconciliation. Let your Majesty forgive all at this supreme moment." The Emperor, agitated to the utmost, allowed the good bishop to embrace him amid the most profound silence. All of a sudden raising his voice, he cried out, "Tell Lopez that I forgive him his treason. Tell all Mexico that I forgive her her crime." He then shook hands with the Abbe Fischer, who could not utter a word from emotion, and who then fell on his knees at the Emperor's feet, and shed copious tears while he kissed Maximilian's hand. Many besides the abbe were shedding tears also. The Emperor gently withdrew his hands, and moving forward said with a sad and apparently ironic smile to the officer in command of the firing party, *A la disposicion, senor.* (At your disposal, sir.)

When the officer gave the signal for "aim," Maximilian uttered something in German which the report of the muskets drowned to the hearers. Miramon rolled over as if struck with a bolt. Mejia, who was standing, beat the air with his hands a few times before he fell, and a shot in the ear finished his pain. The Emperor fell over on the cross, which kept him up, and from which he was picked up after having been despatched.

The interment took place in the cemetery, and the Bishop of Queretaro performed the absolution.

AFTER THE EXECUTION

General Corona sent for the Bishop of Queretaro, and demanded the two letters which Maximilian had given him. The one for the Archduchess Sophia was left untouched, as she is the mother of the condemned Emperor, and could contain nothing dangerous. The letter to the Empress Carlotta, for grave reasons of state that are quite justifiable, was opened, and a copy was taken by General Corona's Secretary. It was written in French. The following is a copy:—

My Beloved Carlotta—If God permit that your health get better and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took along with you not only my heart but my good fortune. Why did I not give heed to your voice? So many untoward events! Alas! so many sudden blows have shattered all my hopes, so that death is but a happy deliverance—not an agony—to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a king vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, and God should call you soon to join me, I shall bless His Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon us. Adieu, adieu! Your poor MAX.

Disposition of the Bodies of Maximilian and His Generals—The Shooting of Marquez, O'Haran, Vidaurri, and Quiroga not Confirmed—Contribution Imposed on the Clergy at Puebla—Gonzales Ortega to be Released.

We copy as follows from the Rio Grande *Courier* of the 9th inst.:—

The stage of the General Line arrived at Matamoras from the interior, on Saturday night last. We received dates of Monterey 3d, Saltillo 1st, San Luis 26th, Durango 23d, and Guadalajara the 20th ult.

We learn from the *Sombra de Arteaga* that the 1st Battalion of Nuevo Leon executed the sentence pronounced against Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia. After the execution the corpses were examined by Drs. Calvillo and Becerra. Maximilian's body was delivered to Colonel Miguel Palacios, and removed to Capuchinas, there to be embalmed by the Medical Inspector of the Army.

The bodies of Mejia and Miramon, in accordance with their own request, were delivered to their friends.

The *Fantasma*, of San Luis, says:—"Maximilian received the news of the death of his wife on the 18th ult."

The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* of the 3d, says that the news of the shooting of Marquez, O'Haran, Vidaurri, and Quiroga not having been confirmed officially, nor in the private correspondence of the Governor, he has reason to believe the statement as uncertain. It was originally published by the *Cinco de Mayo* of San Luis.

The sword which Maximilian wore at the time of the surrender, and which was delivered to General Escobedo, was given by the latter to the President of the Republic on the 24th ult. The President, on receiving it, said he would deliver the same to the Congress to be nominated by the nation.

General Escobedo left San Luis for Queretaro on the 25th ult.

General Joaquin Martinez has opened the campaign in the mountain. The Monterey *Periodicio Oficial* says: "From his activity and patriotism we may expect that the mountain will soon be pacified and cleared of all bands of robbers lurking there, threatening the peace of the States of San Luis, Queretaro, and Guanajuato."

A soldier who distinguished himself at the siege of Queretaro, was crowned on the 20th ult., on the square, "15 de Mayo," in that city.

The act was solemn and enthusiastic, and witnessed by all the forces of the State and a multitude of people.

General Juan A. Mendez, Governor of Puebla, has issued a decree imposing the following contributions upon the clergy; Bishops, $1000; priests, $800; monks, $500; and secretaries, $500.

The reason given for the decree is, that all classes of society have shown themselves in the defense of all national institutions except the clergy.

The funds thus raised will be appropriated to the Army of the East and the military hospital.

The *Pais*, of Guadalajara, says that the people of Huastaca have revolted in favor of Gonzales Ortega, and adds that if so, they are losing their time, as President Juarez said that he would set General Ortega at liberty as soon as the election law would be published, consequently the people could then elect him if they desired.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Operations of Custer's Command—The Massacre of Lieutenant Kidder and Ten Men—The Indians Bolder and More Determined than Usual.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, July 15, via Fort Riley, July 20.—Custer's command arrived at Fort Wallace on the 12th and 13th of July, and found the bodies of Lieutenant Kidder and ten men of M troop, 2d Cavalry.

Lieutenant Kidder left Fort Sedgwick on the 29th of June, with despatches from Sherman to Custer. The Indians caught him at Beaver creek. Judging from appearances, but a light fight was made. The bodies were so mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

General Custer left Fort Wallace with an escort of seventy picked men, under Captain Hamilton, and came through to Fort Hayes, one hundred and fifty-six miles, in fifty-five hours, losing three men killed near Downer. The Indians swarm along the route, and are bolder and more determined than ever before. Two stages were probably captured near Castle Rock, as just after leaving them between two and three hundred Indians were seen. The troops will hold the forts and the route, but for the time being the stage lines must discontinue operations.

OUTRAGE IN COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Bluford Shafer, late a pilot on the Covington and Cincinnati ferry boat, and residing in the former city, was arraigned before the Mayor on the charge of committing an outrage on his own daughter, Eliza Shafer, aged fifteen years. The girl testified in the most clear and positive manner that her father committed the offense, and her mother corroborated the statement in her testimony, which was that the screams of the girl brought her into the room, when she saw enough to satisfy her of what occurred.

Shafer was committed to jail for trial before the Criminal Court in default of $5000 bail.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The City Debt—Contemplated Removal of Officials by General Sheridan—Santa Anna Still in Prison—The Filibustering Sensation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt have to-day announced the withdrawal of $600,000 from circulation, and propose to issue eight per cent. bonds to cancel the amount. The city currency has returned to its old standard value of five per cent. discount, though it has been as low as seventy-nine within the past week, with a prospect of further depreciation. This rise is mostly owing to the fact that it is understood that General Sheridan will soon interfere and suggest, with authority, some method of speedily redeeming the outstanding municipal scrip.

General Sheridan will positively begin making removals of recalcitrant officials as soon as he shall receive official notification of the passage of the Congressional interpretation of the reconstruction policy, and it is expected that quick work will be made with the hardened offenders. A thorough washing of the official Augean stables is certain within a few days; and the sooner and more thorough the work the better.

Santa Anna, it is learned from the arrival of the steamer Wilderness, is still in prison, having transmitted certain documents to Juarez for his action and that of the assembled Mexican Congress. It is believed that the General will be tried by military commission.

The sensation created here by the action of Congress seems to have wholly obliterated all interest in filibustering expeditions, and in this regard the city is quiet.

Controversy between the Old City Officials and General Sheridan's Appointees—Registration to Close on the 31st Inst.—Partial Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The controversy between the appointees of Sheridan and the city officials not yet displaced has assumed a new phase, in which General Braxton Bragg, Superintendent of the New Orleans Water Works, plays a prominent part. General Bragg has written a letter to Street Commissioner Baker, in which he complains that Baker's subordinates are wasteful of the supply, and insists upon economy or immediate prosecution. Baker retorts that his officers are to be their own judges of the quantity of water needful to cleanse the streets, and insinuates the prosecution may be followed by counter prosecution and removal. Here ends the matter for the present, though Bragg is in no compromising mood, and some litigation is likely to result.

General Sheridan has to-day issued an order closing the registration on the 31st of July. The official returns of registration in the State are as follows:—The parish of Orleans shows an aggregate registration of 29,195 voters, of whom 14,663 are white, and the remainder colored. The remaining forty-seven parishes give an aggregate of 25,702 white and 62,998 colored. In several parishes, owing to the fact that the country had been overflowed, registrars have not been able to attend to their duties, and mail communication has been cut off. The returns to come in will amount to about ten thousand votes, and will not materially alter the present proportions between white and colored voters.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

John Minor Botts' Platform of Principles—Speeches by Governor Pierpont at Whitesville and Clover Depot.

RICHMOND, July 20.—John Minor Botts has written a letter to "James H. Bannister, Alexander Jackson, and other colored friends," and after a very lengthy exposition of his views of the situation, lays down the following platform of principles which are to actuate him in his course at the forthcoming Convention. The letter will appear in the *Whig* of Monday:—

First—That secession is not a blunder simply, but a crime to be punished.

Second—That the first allegiance of every citizen is to his country, and not to his State, which is only a component part of the country.

Third—A liberal and enlarged system of education for all at the public expense.

Fourth—Impartial suffrage and equality in political and legal rights, without regard to race or color.

Fifth—Free thought, free speech, and a free press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America.

Sixth—The recognition and perpetuation of universal liberty, whether heretofore constitutionally perfected or otherwise.

Seventh—The maintenance of the public faith and credit by the payment of the public debt created for the perpetuation of American liberty, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt created for our enslavement.

Eighth—Encouragement to Northern Republicans to settle among us as freeholders or lease owners, as far preferable to the scheme now on foot to introduce Irish and German Democratic voters as common laborers.

Ninth—To give elevation and responsibility to labor, that industry in all honorable pursuits may be appreciated.

Tenth—Universal amnesty and restoration to the great body of the people who were misled or seduced into the war by more artful and wicked men, but exclusion from all political power hereafter to those who were instrumental, either by speaking, writing, or preaching, in bringing on the war. This is nothing more nor less than they would do with all opposed to them if they had the power.

Governor Pierpont made a long address at Whitesville yesterday to a large crowd of citizens, among whom were many of the most respectable gentlemen of the county. The chief points of his discourse were where he remarked that the white men of the South have a great and weighty responsibility thrown upon them. They have had the means of education and experience in government. It is their duty, as citizens and friends of their country, to aid and advise the colored people honestly and faithfully as to the proper discharge of their new responsibilities. They had but one country and one destiny, and must live together; their interests are mutual; the one class cannot prosper without the prosperity of the other. As to those in Virginia who are opposed to the Republican party, he did not know what they wanted or what they were in favor of. At one time they are calling on the white people not to register or to vote, but to preserve a masterly inactivity, and at another urging the white men of the State to form a party in opposition to the colored people. At a crisis like this, is there patriotism, wisdom, or sound policy in such a course? As certain as such a step is taken it will eventuate in a conflict of races; and who can now adequately picture the ruin which it will bring upon the country and the people? His object was to combine all white men and black men who truly love their country and desire its prosperity and glory into one great, harmonious organization, and call it the Republican party, that they may unite in reconstructing the State Government upon a basis as enduring as truth, and then to merge itself into the great National Republican party of the country. The principles of that party are well defined, and may be briefly summed up as follows:—To cultivate harmony, peace, and good-will among all men, to secure equal political and civil rights to all the people without distinction of race or color; to establish a liberal system of common school education, which shall impart instruction alike to the white and the colored and protect the interests and develop the resources of the country. But if all the people of Virginia, white and colored, who believe in liberty and republican government, and desire the welfare and prosperity of their country, will only come together, it will not be long before we shall have in Virginia a party powerful in character, talent, influence, and numbers. Then reconstruction will be easy and speedy, because the people will have a mind for the work. Upon the conclusion of this speech the Governor received the warm congratulations of many of his friends.

The Governor and Mr. B. F. Garrett, member of the House of Delegates, addressed the people at Clover Depot, Halifax county, to-day. The audience was larger than at Whitesville yesterday, and embraced a number of members of the Legislature. The Governor's speech was very well received, and his visit to the county has excited a considerable amount of enthusiasm. On Monday (Court day) the Governor will speak at the Court House, when a very large attendance is expected.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

General Schofield Regulating the Hustings Court—The Collectorship of Internal Revenue—A Railroad Presidency to be Offered to General Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—The following important order was issued to-day by General Schofield. It will be better understood by stating that Hovey is a school-teacher from the North, and Hotze the elder brother of a boy to whom Hovey administered a whipping for disturbing his school:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.—Sir:—The attention of the Commanding General has been called to the action of the Court of Hustings of the city of Richmond in the case of R. W. Hovey, for assault and battery, tried on the 16th of May, 1867, that of R. H. Hotze, for assault and battery, tried on the 17th of June, and that of William Snellings, W. A. Duke, and others, indicted for gambling, dismissed on the 14th of June, 1867.

It is represented that the records of the Court of Hustings for six months show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and battery was $150 fine, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hotze for an aggraved assault upon Hovey, the Court was content with the verdict of the jury, viz., a nominal fine and costs of one cent, while in the less aggravated case of Hovey for an assault upon the brother of Hotze, the same Court thought proper to add to the fine of $150 imposed by the jury thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail; and that in the case of William Snellings, William A. Duke, and others above referred to, the Commonwealth's Attorney was permitted to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance by the counsel for the defense, "that where parties were born north of an imaginary line" the judgment of the Court was set aside, and also that "our Courts were now intended solely for the trial of Confederates."

The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases seems to require explanation. The above statement is therefore referred to you, as one of the justices of that Court, for any explanation you may wish to make. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To John F. Regnault, Esq., Recorder of Court of Hustings, Richmond, Va.

The Justices will convene on Monday to frame their reply.

It is understood there are four applicants for the vacancy caused by Judge Lyon's death. As the term of the court will not ensue until September, no appointment will likely be made until then; but should any emergency arise demanding a session of the court, Judge Advocate Burnham will preside.

It was rumored here to-day that Secretary McCulloch had handed over the names of two gentlemen (Mr. Van Lew and Dr. Mills) to Commissioner Rollins, to make his choice for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue at this port. The former will be the inevitable selection.

I have been informed this evening that it is the intention of the gentlemen interested in the Covington and Ohio Railroad, relating to which a convention was recently held, to nominate General Robert E. Lee to the Presidency of the Road, and his son, Custis Lee, to the position of Chief Engineer. To this the General, it is considered, will have no objection, as he feels the deepest interest in the success of the undertaking.

THE WAR ON THE PLAINS.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 19.

From a St. Louis gentleman who arrived here from Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river, yesterday, we obtained some particulars of the condition of things at that and other points along the route.

At Fort Dodge the wood trains had been fired into several times by the Indians, without any loss of life. When our informant left no further trouble was apprehended from the Indians. Last week a Santa Fe train, returning from Junction City, was attacked by the Indians at Cow creek, twenty-five miles from Fort Zara, which is on Walnut creek, one of the tributaries of the Arkansas. The Indians killed one man of the party, and stampeded twenty-five mules belonging to the train. None of the redskins were hurt. Our informant states that Charley Bent, a half-breed, and son of Colonel Bent, led the attacking party. Fortunately, John Brennan came up with his train of one hundred wagons, and frightened the Indians away.

Up to the present time no coaches on the Santa Fe route have been troubled by Indian marauders on this side of Fort Dodge. Each coach from Fort Harker to Santa Fe is accompanied by an escort of thirty men, to guard against a surprise and defend the coach if attacked by the Indians.

Governor Crawford and Adjutant-General Anderson were at Fort Harker mustering troops, of which there were eight companies called out by the Governor's proclamation. The troops were to start for the plains this week. A few deaths from a disease reported to be cholera had occurred at Fort Harker, two at Salina, and one at Junction City.

General Hancock returned to Fort Leavenworth yesterday from Denver.

The Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is laid three miles beyond Ellsworth, and the track is graded one hundred miles beyond Fort Harker.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Murder of a United States Officer—Suicide—Crops in the South.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Major Bridgewater, of the United States Volunteers, was killed by five men, supposed to be regulators. The assailants allege that he had threatened to kill them on sight. Bridgewater pressed horses for the Government during the Rebellion, and was under indictment for stealing them. The difficulty probably originated from the horse transaction.

L. H. Tyson, a tailor, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. The cause for the rash deed is believed to have been pecuniary embarrassment.

Late Georgia and Mississippi advices represent the corn crop as very fine, and the cotton crop will be tolerable if the weather continues good.

Fenian Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—At the mass meeting at St. James' Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Fenian organization, the speakers denounced the United States Government for not demanding the release of General Nagle, Stephen J. Meany, and other American citizens, arrested for words said in this country against the British Government. J. M. Humphrey, member of Congress, A. M. Clapp, General Spear, and Senator Morrison addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed calling on the Administration to take steps for the release of all American citizens arrested in foreign countries for words said in the United States.

If it is Thrown in Your Teeth

That you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using that matchless vegetable dentrifice, SOZODONT.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION, CAPE MAY COUNTY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

GRAND OPENING DAY

This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Hotel accommodations, will be opened to the public

ON MONDAY, 29th of July,

when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place.

The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter.

Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will please address

Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary,
United States Hotel Cape Island, N. J.

Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 17wfm4t

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser or all crops, quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

5 sem wfrp

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins and Doyles.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 43, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels, Doyliés, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for at the [4 2p smthsm

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER

DRESS GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

12 wsmsmrpj

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—C. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c. Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19dm

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES, CONQUERS

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila.

50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
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Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
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Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE THE VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

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